

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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LDP GROUP URGES NO EASING OF FARM, FISH IMPORTS

OW220123 Tokyo KYODO in English 0114 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 22, KYODO -- The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP)'s farm, fishery and forestry blocs Thursday adopted a joint resolution calling for no liberalization of imports of farm and fishery products, such as beef and oranges. This is the first time that LDP units formally adopted a resolution against import liberalization.

It is believed that this action by the party's overall Farm Administration Research Council, Agriculture-Forestry and Fishery Panels and the Forestry Administration Research Council will affect the efforts by the government and the LDP to adjust their differences over a new market-opening package, now being drawn up.

SUZUKI FAVORS CLOSER RELATIONS WITH PRC

OW220813 Tokyo KYODO in English 0807 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 22, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Thursday that his government would do its utmost for closer relations between Japan and China in political, economic and cultural fields as well as in sports. In an interview with Chinese television, Suzuki said that he will visit China in fall to return the visit of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang to Japan next month.

Referring to China's modernization efforts, the prime minister said his government would do everything possible to help China develop into an industrial nation before the current century ends. Suzuki also said that the Japanese Government and people would warmly welcome the visit by the Chinese premier. Zhao is scheduled to visit Japan from May 31 through June 5. Japan and China have agreed to exchange visits of their heads of government on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of Japan-China diplomatic ties this year.

FOREIGN MINISTRY 'REGRETS' ISRAELI LEBANON RAID

OW220433 Tokyo KYODO in English 0410 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 22, KYODO -- Japan Thursday expressed regret about the latest Israeli bombardment of Lebanon in a comment announced in the name of the Foreign Ministry's director general of the Public Information and Cultural Affairs Bureau.

The comment said that the Israeli raid runs counter to the cease-fire agreement and rudely violates Lebanese sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as damages the atmosphere for peace emerging from the agreement reached in July, 1981. It is much to be regretted that the air raid could lead to the effect that mutual mistrust grows, the tension in the Middle East region is raised and the possibility to create peace is diminished, according to the comment. The comment expressed strong hope that the Sinai Peninsula will be returned to Egypt on April 25 as scheduled.

AGREEMENT REACHED WITH USSR ON SALMON QUOTA

OW221113 Tokyo KYODO in English 1106 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, April 22, KYODO -- Japanese-Soviet negotiations to fix 1982 catch quotas for salmon caught in the northwestern Pacific concluded Thursday in Moscow after the two parties agreed to keep Japan's quota at 42,500 tons, the same as that in 1981. The two parties also agreed that Japan should again pay yen 4 billion as fees, also the same as in 1981.

During the negotiations, the Japanese side accepted a Soviet proposal on joint surveillance of the fishing operations which would involve the presence of Soviet observers on Japanese patrol ships. The joint surveillance is intended as a precautionary measure to prevent Japanese fishing boats from violating the rules and restrictions imposed on their salmon fishing operations in the northwestern Pacific waters. It will be the first time that such steps have been implemented.

ROUNDTABLE CONFERENCE WITH USSR OPENS IN TOKYO

OW200956 Tokyo KYODO in English 0946 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 20, KYODO -- Shigeyoshi Matsumae, an influential figure in Japanese political circles, Tuesday called on Japan and the Soviet Union to start negotiations immediately to seek ways to improve bilateral relations and detente in the Far East.

In a keynote speech to the opening session of the third Japan-Soviet roundtable conference here, Matsumae said that a summit meeting between the two countries could find a solution which would satisfy both Japan and the Soviet Union. Matsumae is chairman of the Japan Cultural Association with Foreign Countries, one of the five organizations sponsoring the three-day, non-governmental meeting. Almost 500 participants, including some 120 Soviet representatives, will discuss international and bilateral problems in meetings of five subcommittees Wednesday and Thursday.

Matsumae had earlier made the proposal to Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in a meeting with Premier Nikolay Tikhonov last September and said that it had drawn a positive reaction in the Soviet Union.

Matsumae said that Japan-Soviet relations have deteriorated since the previous roundtable conference in Moscow, in November, 1980, reflecting increased tension between the United States and the Soviet Union. He reaffirmed his willingness to establish stable relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of new principles which stipulate the relationship between the two states.

In regard to "the problem which has remained unsolved since World War II," Matsumae said that it was advisable to confirm the existence of "the problem" on the basis of the 1956 Japan-Soviet joint declaration and the 1973 joint communique and to leave its final settlement to future negotiations. He was speaking of the territorial problem involving four Soviet-held northern islands off Hokkaido, claimed by Japan. Tokyo says that Moscow had shown a positive attitude toward the territorial issue in the two diplomatic documents referred to by Matsumae. The Soviet Union, however, now insists that there exists no territorial problem between itself and Japan.

On the disarmament problem, Matsumae said that the Soviet military presence poses a threat to neighboring nations, including Japan -- even if it is only defensive in character as Premier Tikhonov told him earlier. He said that visible reduction and limitation of military forces by the Soviet Union was a precondition for establishing a new relationship between that country and neighboring nations.

A clear gap in perception between the Japanese and Soviets on the bilateral issue was unveiled when Chief Soviet Representative Timofey Guzhenko, chairman of the Soviet-Japan society and merchant marine minister, delivered the keynote speech for the Soviet Union.

Guzhenko called for promotion of political contacts, cooperation in economy and trade, exchange in science and technology, culture and sports, as well as personal contacts among the representatives of nongovernmental organizations.

But Guzhenko attributed the deterioration in bilateral relations to some quarters in Japan trying to abandon the gains already realized and to obstacles created by external forces.

Guzhenko, the first high ranking Soviet Government official to visit Japan since the imposition of sanctions by Japan in response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, supported Brezhnev's new proposals made last month for improvement of Soviet-Japan relations and for nuclear disarmament.

Conference Continues

OW211119 Tokyo KYODO in English 1106 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 21, KYODO -- Japan should pledge to maintain its three non-nuclear principles and the Soviet Union commit itself not to use its nuclear weapons against Japan in an agreement between the two countries, a socialist dietman proposed Wednesday.

The proposal, made by Takumi Ueda, received positive response of Soviet participants at a working session on the second day of the third Japan-Soviet roundtable conference here. Ueda's proposal was part of his seven point plan to improve the strained Japan-Soviet relations through reciprocal confidence building.

Soviet delegates called it constructive and interesting and said that their country would not ignore it. But they said the U.S. military bases in Japan posed a threat to the Soviet Union. They hope the Japanese people would express their wish not to be integrated in the U.S. global strategy.

The three-day conference is sponsored by five nongovernmental groups promoting friendship with the Soviet Union. Japanese and Soviet participants showed a clear difference of view over the territorial issue. Japanese delegates representing various political orientations urged the Soviet Union to acknowledge the existence of the territorial issue between the two countries and discuss the matter in official bilateral talks. They were referring to four small Japanese islands off Hokkaido which have been occupied by the Soviet Union since the end of World War II.

But the Soviet participants merely reiterated Moscow's position that there exists no territorial problem between the two countries. I.A. Latyshev, a senior researcher in the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, said that his country has no intention to change borders fixed as a result of World War II, as many Soviet citizens are leading peaceful and stable lives on the islands claimed by Japan. He added, however, that negotiations for a peace treaty would, of course, include border demarcations.

The participants continued discussion in four other working groups on peace and disarmament, economics and trade, cultural exchange and friendship movement. A joint communique is expected to be issued at the close of the conference Thursday.

MAC REPRESENTATIVE PROTESTS 'ARMED PROVOCATIONS'

SK220448 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0320 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Our side's senior member of the Military Armistice Commission [MAC] has sternly warned against the enemy side's continuous armed provocations. As was already reported, our side's senior member of the MAC, in telephone messages sent to the enemy side at 1121 and 1307 on 21 April, sternly protested against the South Korean puppet army's large-scale firing against our side's civil police who were on patrol duty in the Demilitarized Zone. He strongly demanded the enemy side take responsible measures to prevent recurrence of such acts.

However, the enemy side, far from taking measures to stop its military provocations, is continuously committing reckless and provocative acts. At around 1700 on 21 April, the South Korean puppet army, at a site about 1,300 meters south of military demarcation line [MDL] marker 1008 on the eastern frontline, fired several rounds of large-caliber machinegun fire toward our area on the opposite side. Earlier, at around 1510, the South Korean puppet army, at a site 350 meters southeast of MDL marker 1055 on the eastern frontline, fired several rounds of automatic rifle shots toward our guardpost on the opposite side.

The South Korean puppet army's armed provocations continued on the western frontline as well. At around 2125 at a site at latitude 37 degrees 49 minutes 33 seconds north and longitude 126 degrees 40 minutes 48 seconds east and again at around 0622 on 22 April at a site at latitude 37 degrees 50 minutes 02 seconds north and longitude 126 degrees 41 minutes 49 seconds east -- both sites are on the estuary of the Imjin River -- the South Korean puppet army fired several rounds of M-16 rifle shots against our areas on the opposite side.

Such acts committed by the rascals are flagrant violations of the armistice agreement and a very grave military provocation which can lead to an armed clash between the two sides.

In the telephone messages Maj Gen Han Chu-kyong, our side's senior member of the MAC, strongly protested against the enemy side's armed provocation against our side and strongly demanded the enemy side take responsible measures to prevent recurrence of such incidents. The rascals must bear in mind that their continuous military provocations could lead them to pay a dear price. They should behave discreetly.

CPRF DENOUNCES SOUTH'S 'REPRESSIVE CAMPAIGN'

SK220854 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Statement of the spokesman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF], issued on 21 April -- read by announcer]

[Text] The South Korean fascist clique has recently committed a barbarous, tyrannical act of randomly arresting and imprisoning courageous students who set fire to the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan and waged an anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle, conscientious democrats and religious figures. As is known, the puppet clique has arrested several students, including Mun Pu-sik and Kim Un-suk -- alleged leaders of the recent arson -- and Kim Hyon-chang, the alleged mastermind of their struggle. It has also arrested conscientious religious figures, including Father Choe Ki-sik -- director of the training institute of the Wonju Catholic Parish in Kangwon Province, South Korea, who allegedly assisted them in seeking refuge -- and many residents. It attempts to cruelly punish them on charges of violating fascist evil laws, such as the national security law and the law on assembly and demonstration.

In addition, availing itself of the incident, the fascist clique has launched a full-scale search operation against patriotic youths and students and democratic forces, including those involved in the Kwangju people's uprising, who took the lead in the struggle to achieve democratization. It has raised unprecedentedly frantic, fascist rows in randomly searching campuses, enterprises, churches and residential houses.

Patriotic youths and students and innocent people have been frequently subjected to checks and searches; they are dragged to prison, bound in iron shackles, making the whole of South Korea terror stricken.

The frantic repressive campaign launched by the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique is a high-handed and vicious fascist outrage against the South Korean students and people, who desire independence, democracy and reunification, and is a despicable and dastardly treachery which can only be committed by the dirtiest pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitors. Regarding the unprecedented tyranny committed by the Chon Tu-hwan clique in the wake of the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan as the clearest token of an act opposing independence, democracy and reunification, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland bitterly denounces it with surging rage.

The arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan and the scattering of anti-U.S. handbills are a natural outcome of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule, the root cause of all misfortunes and sufferings of the South Korean people. Occupying South Korea for 37 years and obstinately opposing freedom and democracy for the people and Korea's reunification, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have maintained the most barbarous, outrageous fascist colonial rule, using the puppets as the executors of this rule. The U.S. imperialists have seized substantial power in all sectors, including the political, economic, cultural and military sectors, in South Korea; have exterminated everything which is people-minded and democratic; and have made everything serve their policy for converting South Korea into a colonial base.

It is none other than the U.S. imperialist aggressors who took command of the barbarous mass holocaust in Kwangju, which has left indelible rancor in the hearts of our people. It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who assisted in arresting, imprisoning and cruelly suppressing and persecuting democrats, including Kim Tae-chung, and patriotic youths and students. It is none other than the U.S. authorities who have instigated the South Korean fascist military clique in criminally maneuvering to provoke war and to perpetuate division and who have profited by selling rice and goods to South Korea at high prices.

The South Korean people and students have already, through actual experience, gained the faith that neither the democratization of society nor the country's peaceful reunification can be achieved and that no desire can be fulfilled as long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors remain in South Korea.

The South Korean students' and people's setting fire to the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan and holding aloft the torch of the anti-U.S. struggle was an eruption of the pent-up wrath and grievances from the protracted colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and was natural chastisement meted out to the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the people's sworn enemy, who have imposed all sorts of misfortunes and sufferings on them.

Nevertheless, while defining the South Korean people's and students' righteous anti-U.S. nation-saving struggle as nation-ruining violence and as indiscreet acts committed by impure elements, and while disgracefully apologizing to the United States, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, a group of faithful stooges of the U.S. imperialists, has kicked up unprecedentedly suppressive rackets by fully utilizing police and intelligence networks and even by mobilizing puppet army troops, thus revealing its dirty color as a group of pro-U.S. toadyist traitors.

While declining to lodge a protest against the U.S. imperialist aggressors' barbarous acts of randomly killing Koreans everywhere in South Korea, making playthings of women, usurping property and setting fire to residential houses, and while even patronizing these acts, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has run wild with bayonets against the fellow countrymen's righteous anti-U.S. nation-saving struggle. What a filthy group of traitors they are!

By linking the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan with us by force, they are trying to further step up the suppression of youths and students and people and to more wickedly kick up anticommunist rackets.

This is a stereotyped method used by the puppets to link with us all crises which stem from within South Korea so that they can hatch intrigues against us. No matter how desperately the puppets may try to pick a quarrel with us by hatching intrigues against us, no one will believe them.

If the puppets further suppress the South Korean people's patriotic struggle by fabricating lies to pick a quarrel with us, they will commit graver crimes. Today, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is getting more feverish in the fascist suppression of the South Korean people and in pro-U.S. treacheries in the wake of the anti-U.S. struggle in Pusan. This is aimed at quelling anti-U.S. sentiments and the trend for democracy and reunification, which have daily increased in South Korea, and at winning confidence from their masters so that they can fulfill their wild desire for long-term power. However, this is a futile act committed by those who have been driven into a corner.

No matter how frantically the puppets may run wild, wielding bayonets, they will be unable to thwart the righteous struggle of the South Korean people and youths and students to found a reunified fatherland -- a new free world without aggressors and traitors and a new democratic society free from fascism and division. The more the fascist elements challenge the trend of the times, the more they will expedite their downfall.

If the Chon Tu-hwan ring does not want to suffer the miserable doom of the previous dictator who met his downfall while faithfully executing the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial subjugation, it must immediately stop its treachery, unconditionally and immediately release the patriotic students and people it has illegally imprisoned and step down from power without delay.

The U.S. imperialists must give up their illusions concerning the maintenance of fascist colonial rule by employing such a murderous devil as traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who has been isolated and rejected by the South Korean people, and withdraw, taking with them their aggressive troops and all lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons, before they are driven out by the fierce anti-U.S. struggle of the South Korean people.

On this occasion, we express the firm belief that the South Korean people, youths and students will surely win final victory by holding higher the torch, which they already hold, of the anti-U.S., antifascist struggle.

Pyongyang, 21 April 1982

NODONG SINMUN RAPS ARREST OF S. KOREAN PRIEST

SK211140 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1125 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 21 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is persecuting Priest Choe Ki-sik for the reason that he protected patriotic students who set fire to the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan, and cracking down on the religionists who prayed for democracy and civil rights at a church. NODONG SINMUN today brands this suppression as an unbearable infringement upon human dignity and conscience and a vicious challenge to the religionists of South Korea and the world who set store by democracy and social justice. The author of its commentary titled "New Fascist Attack" notes that the South Korean puppets' outrage patently showed what their much-vaunted "freedom of religion" and "freedom of belief" are. It continues:

South Korean priests did right as religionists when they helped their believers who requested protection after setting fire to the "American Cultural Centre," a tool of the U.S. imperialists for ideological and cultural aggression. The Chon Tu-hwan clique's suppression of churchmen is another intolerable treachery currying favor with its U.S. imperialist master and leaving fellow countrymen to the tender mercies of the master and part of the criminal moves to deflect the South Korean churchmen from the ranks of struggle for the right to existence and democracy and bind them hand and foot forever with the chains of fascism.

This tells that the Chon Tu-hwan group is perpetrating a new fascist attack on the South Korean religious circles and democratic forces on preposterous pretexts. Fascist suppression, however, will never be a way out for the Chon Tu-hwan gangster. The South Korean fascists who are talking about freedom of religion in words but in deeds trying to suppress even the church by fascist dictatorship cannot go scotfree.

The commentary stresses: The Chon Tu-hwan clique must stop suppressing South Korean churchmen and students, release without delay all the arrested people including priest Choe Ki-sik and step down from power, as demanded by the people.

VRPR CITES THREAT TO U.S. EMBASSY, OSAN AIRBASE

SK220240 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Excerpts] At a time when anti-American sentiment is growing among our people, on 18 March the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan was set on fire by patriots. The fire is said to be the work of patriotic citizens who did it out of anti-American sentiment. Here is Ms Yun of our station who reports the reactions from people in Pusan, Seoul and Kwangju:

When the news that the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan was set on fire reached them, people across the country hailed it. Pusan citizens show a look of contentment, acclaiming the acts of the patriotic citizens at the U.S. Cultural Center. A certain Kim, who is a Pusan University student, has this to say:

The fire at the U.S. Cultural Center is our expression of wrath toward the United States. This is manifested by the anti-U.S. handbill which reads "The United States should not subjugate South Korea any more. It should withdraw from South Korea."

Kwangju citizens, who say their grievances will not be eased until they tear traitor Chon Tu-hwan to death, view the fire as an eruption of pent-up anti-U.S. sentiment among our people. A resident, who lost his son during the Kwangju popular uprising, has this to say: The fire at the Pusan Cultural Center was not done on the spur of the moment. It was an eruption of pent-up anti-U.S. sentiment. The U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju was gutted in December 1980. This time, the cultural center in Pusan was burned. Today it was the Pusan cultural center that was set on fire. Who knows, tomorrow it could be the U.S. Embassy and the U.S. airbase at Osan that will be reduced to ashes. I hail the patriotic citizens' burning of the U.S. Cultural Center. I would like to appeal to the people to protect these patriots.

Seoul citizens, who had been listening to radio reports on the fire, commented, "Well done," "Bravo," and "Due punishment" and called for the prompt withdrawal of U.S. troops from this land. A certain Pak, a dismissed journalist whom I met at a tea room in Songbuk District in Seoul, has this say:

It is of great significance that the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan was gutted at a time when "Team Spirit 1982" is ongoing and the Chon Tu-hwan clique is trying to play up the centennial of the establishment of Korea-U.S. relations. In a nutshell, the fire at the Pusan cultural center is our people's warning that the frantic war exercise be stopped and U.S. troops be withdrawn. The United States should withdraw U.S. troops and their military equipment. Chon Tu-hwan, a traitor to the nation, should promptly step down from power.

FURTHER REPORT ON DEPARTURE OF ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU

SK220444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 22 (KCNA) -- Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, left here on April 21 by special plane after successfully concluding his official goodwill visit to our country which he paid at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, and his wife came out to Pyongyang airport to warmly see off Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife. Set up amidst the thousands of farewell-bidders were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, and a portrait of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

The welcome music was played and cheers of hurrah burst forth when Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, appeared at the airport in company with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. The entourage of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu also came out to the airport to leave. Comrades Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol, Ho Tam, Yun Ki-pok, Kong Chin-tae and Chong Chun-ki, and chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, leading functionaries of working people's organizations, generals of the Korean people's Army, leading men of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Romania Sin In-ha were present at the airport. Also present were Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Constantin Iftodi and officials of the Romanian Embassy and diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang.

A farewell function for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, took place at the airport. The national anthems of our country and Romania were played. In company with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reviewed a guard of honor of the three services of the Korean People's Army. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song shook hands with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and hugged him at parting. The plane took off at 8 a.m.

Ceausescu Thanks Kim Il-song

SK220416 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Apr 22 (KNCA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on April 21 received a message of thanks from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, who was leaving our country. The message reads:

Leaving the territory of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I, in the name of myself and my wife, express deep thanks to you for the welcome and hospitality overflowing with warm feelings of friendship accorded us during our stay in your beautiful country. Deeply satisfied over the results of the talks held between us and our visit to your country, I once again express the belief that our meetings and the joint statement and agreements signed and concords reached on this occasion will help further strengthen the friendship, solidarity and cooperation between our two parties and two countries in the interests of the two peoples and in favor of the cause of socialism and world peace.

Bidding farewell to you, the Workers Party of Korea and the industrious and heroic Korean people, I feel greatly happy to extend best wishes for your good health and happiness and for your new great success in the socialist development of the country and in the realization of the desire for its independent and peaceful reunification.

Cooperation Accords Signed

SK220454 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Apr 22 (KCNA) -- An agreement on cooperation in the development of non-ferrous mineral deposits and an agreement on cooperation in the field of utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes were signed in Pyongyang on April 20 between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Comrade Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, and personages concerned, and Sin In-ha, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Romanian Socialist Republic. Present on the opposite side were Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and first vice-premier of the government; Ion Ursu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C., the RCP and first vice-chairman of the National Council of Science and Technology; Ioan Avram, member of the C.C., the RCP and minister of machine-building industry; and Constantin Iftodi, Romanian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country.

The agreements were signed by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, authorised by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Ion Dinca, first vice-premier of the government, authorised by the Government of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Also signed were an agreement on cooperation in social insurance between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic, a 1982-1983 plan for implementing the agreement on cultural cooperation and a 1982-1983 plan for implementing the agreement on cultural cooperation and a 1982-1983 plan for cooperation in public health and medical field between the Ministries of Public Health.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES ORDER, GIFTS ON BIRTHDAY

Order From Cuba

SK190507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 19 (KCNA) -- The Council of State of the Republic of Cuba on April 13 adopted a decree on awarding "Order of Jose Marti," the highest order of Cuba, to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday, according to a report of the April 15 issue of GRANMA, the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba.

The decree says that "Order of Jose Marti" is awarded to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in high appreciation of his leadership of the liberation struggle of the Korean people, the party and the state, his distinguished exploits in socialist construction in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and his efforts for the development of the friendly relations between the Cuban and Korean peoples.

Gift From Yugoslav President

SK191024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 19 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a gift from Comrade Sergej Kraigher, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on his 70th birthday.

The gift was conveyed with due ceremony in Pyongyang. Present on the occasion were Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and personages concerned. Also present were Milan Daljevic, executive secretary of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, who is heading the delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia on visit to our country for celebrating the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and Yugoslav Ambassador to Korea Ljupco Tavciovski. The gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was handed to Comrade Kim Hwan by Ambassador Ljupco Tavciovski.

Gift From LCY

SK180845 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0840 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 18 (KCNA) -- A gift was sent by the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on his 70th birthday.

A ceremony for conveying the gift was held in Pyongyang. Present there were Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and personages concerned. Also present were Milan Daljevic, executive secretary of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, who is heading the delegation of the LCY on a visit to our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and Yugoslav Ambassador to our country Ljupco Tavciovski. The gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was conveyed by head of the delegation Milan Daljevic to Comrade Kim Hwan.

FOREIGN LEADERS GREET KIM IL-SONG ON BIRTHDAY

SK211148 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1113 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, April 21 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from party and state leaders of various countries on his 70th birthday. Messages came from:

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China,
L. Brezhnev;

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic;
Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic;

Dr. Dusan Dragosavac, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia;

Y. Tsendenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic;

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic;

Sergej Kraigher, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; and

Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and Truong Chinh, president of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

KIM IL-SONG MEETS FOREIGN DELEGATES 16 APR

WA221230 [Editorial Report] Pyongyang KCNA in English on 16 April reported that Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK, on 16 April met the following foreign delegates to his 70th birthday celebrations in Pyongyang:

Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique;

Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe;

Ayite Gachin Mivedor, member of the Political Bureau and permanent director of the National Council of the Togolese People's Rally, special envoy of Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo;

The delegation of the National Party of Thailand, headed by Bandharn Silaparcha, secretary general of the National Party of Thailand;

Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta;
Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party;
The delegation of the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi, headed by Shanker Dayal Sharma, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and director of its Economic Planning Department;
Ramdulari Singh, minister of state for industry and special envoy of Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India;
Mamduh Mohamed Salem, ex-prime minister and assistant to the president, special envoy of Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt;
The delegation of the Revolutionary Council of Portugal, headed by Victor Manuel Cresp, member of the council;
Marut Bunnak, deputy leader of the Democratic Party of Thailand and minister of justice, special envoy of Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand;
Nsekaliye Aloys, member of the Central Committee of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda and minister of primary and secondary education, special envoy of Habyarimana Juvenal, president of the Republic of Rwanda;
Elahi Bux Soomro, minister of industries and special envoy of Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan;
The delegation of the Republic of Uganda, headed by Paulo Muwanga, vice president of the Republic of Uganda;
Nzon Domio Adokpe Lingo, president of the Legislative Council of Zaire and special envoy of Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, president of the Republic of Zaire;
Romain Vilon Guezo, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin and first deputy president of the National Revolutionary Assembly, special envoy of Mathieu Kerekou, president of the People's Republic of Benin.

NODONG SINMUN HAILS KIM IL-SONG POLICY SPEECH

SK210756 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2232 GMT 19 Apr 82

[NODONG SINMUN 20 April editorial: "Let Us Complete the Communist Cause Along the Road Illuminated by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song"]

[Text] Amid great concern and expectation expressed by all the people throughout the country, a joint meeting of the KWP Central Committee and the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly has been held. This joint meeting was an important one having epochal significance in strengthening our revolutionary government and in expediting the bright future of communism.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and leader of our party and the government of the republic, made a historic policy speech at the meeting on the task of the people's government for imbuing society with the *chuche* idea. In his speech, based on scientific insight into the requirements of the development of our revolution which entered a new, higher stage and the correctness of the work of carrying out the cause of communism, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song illuminated the path to be followed by our people and the revolutionary government. This is an epochal event laying a new milestone on the revolutionary struggle of our people who have accelerated the work of imbuing society with the *chuche* idea.

Today, all party members and workers see the bright future of communism in the leadership assumed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has led our republic with profound wisdom and extraordinary energy. They are firmly determined to implement the instructions that the leader set forth in his policy speech. The basic spirit of the task of the people's government for imbuing society with the *chuche* idea, reflected in the great leader's policy speech, is to completely achieve the sovereignty of the working people by continuing the revolution to the end under the banner of the *chuche* idea. The revolutionary mission of the working class is basically the struggle to achieve the sovereignty of the people. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's magnificent plan is to build the paradise of communism in which the people fully enjoy an independent, creative life by vigorously advancing this sacred cause under all circumstances.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our revolution has reached a very high stage at which we regard the work of completely achieving the sovereignty of the working people as our struggle goal. Clearly delineated in the policy speech are strategic and tactical policies for achieving the cause of independence and the methods for implementing these policies, such as the tasks of fulfilling the people's demand for independence in all social sectors in accordance with the practical requirements for our revolution and the trend of the times, protecting the sovereignty of the nation and achieving independence on a global scale.

The source of the inexhaustible might of the policy speech is that it illuminates the road of accomplishing the cause of liberating men based on the immortal *chuche* idea. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy speech is an immortal classic document which has summed up and developed the *chuche*-type communist revolutionary theory onto a new, higher stage.

The leader of the working class invents, develops and enriches the communist revolutionary theory which represents the contemporary era. Through energetic ideological and theoretical activities during the entire period of revolution and construction, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has uniquely resolved many difficult and complicated ideological and theoretical questions in carrying out the cause of socialism and communism. This course has been a proud one in which a new communist revolutionary theory has been invented with the working people as the central figures.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy speech occupies a conspicuous position in the history of the development of the *chuche*-type communist revolutionary theory. Theoretically generalized in this document are rich experiences and achievements the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has attained during a long period, such as the basic requirements for building communism, the correctness of the tasks of completing this cause and the task of strengthening the people's government, a revolutionary weapon.

Thanks to the work which has illuminated the road of completely achieving the sovereignty of the working people with many unique principles and clear logic, the *chuche*-type communist revolutionary theory has developed. The reformative role of this theory has grown. Because of this, the work has become a monumental document which has opened a new way for developing the revolutionary ideology of the working class.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's publishing of the work on the task of the people's government for imbuing society with the *chuche* idea is of great theoretical and practical significance in the struggle of our people and in the revolutionary cause of the working class. The work is a programmatic document which has provided a new opportunity for change in the struggle of our people to complete the cause of communism under the banner of the people's government and the three revolutions.

In his policy speech the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward a new, great proposition that communism means the people's government plus the three revolutions, based on the rich experiences he had gained while leading the cause of socialist construction and a revolutionary government to victory. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: To build communism, we should vigorously forge ahead with the revolution and construction under the banner of the people's government and the three revolutions. The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song's proposition that communism means the people's government plus the three revolutions is a most correct, classic formulation of a lawful rule for the completion of communism. The people's government is a political weapon for guaranteeing the independent, creative life of the working people. The three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural -- are a basic method of building communism. Only when we firmly grasp both the people's government and the three revolutions can we completely achieve the sovereignty of the people.

With the new proposition of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for adding the three revolutions to the people's government, the fundamental guideline to be adhered to in the entire course of building communism, the form and content of the revolution under the socialist system and the nature of a future communist society have been clarified. This is a great creative discovery that shows a clear-cut road to communism not be outlines and presumptions but on the basis of the chuche idea.

Since they seized power and began to build a new society, our people have vigorously struggled under the banner of the three revolutions to achieve sovereignty in all social sectors. The new proposition that adding the three revolutions to the people's government will produce communism constitutes a factor more steadily encouraging our people's struggle to achieve the cause of independence. Provided with this powerful ideological, theoretical weapon, our people have victoriously accelerated the work of remodelling men and nature without the slightest turns or twists and built a prosperous paradise of communism with confidence in the future and a clear-cut goal.

The struggle to build communism under the banner of the people's government and the three revolutions is very difficult and unfamiliar work. In his recent policy speech, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth a militant task for the people's government to implement the chuche idea and a mass line, strengthen its uniform guidance of society, place priority on the ideological revolution and vigorously forge ahead with both the technical and cultural revolutions so that it can achieve this historic cause. As a result, our people's government is able to successfully accomplish its role as a political weapon which provides the working people an independent, creative life. Our people are able to more vigorously forge ahead with the struggle to achieve sovereignty in all sectors, including the political, economic and cultural sectors.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy speech is a resplendent blueprint which assists in successfully occupying the material fortress of communism through the vigorous acceleration of socialist economic construction. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: To completely achieve the sovereignty of the people by building a communist society, we should vigorously forge ahead with socialist economic construction.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught, communist society is not only a society in which all people have comprehensively developed and the people's social and political sovereignty has been completely achieved but also a very affluent society in which material demands have been smoothly met in the social sector. Expounded in the policy speech are the fighting tasks and ways for implementing the magnificent program for socialist economic construction set forth by the sixth congress of our party to meet the independent demand of the people in the sector of material life.

The 10-point prospective goal for socialist economic construction set forth by the sixth congress of our party is a milestone for developing the independent national economy of our country onto a new, higher stage and for raising the people's material and cultural life. With the accomplishment of this task, a firm material and technical foundation will be laid to suit a socialist society which will achieve complete victory, and our people will become the most happy and proud people who more successfully enjoy communist benefits in all sectors of material life, including diet.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy speech, which reflects a noble desire to build a society in our fatherland reflecting the people's long-cherished desire and the ideal of communism, has greatly encouraged our people and vigorously called them to an all-out advance movement to achieve the goal of the new prospective plan for socialist economic construction.

The significance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy speech is that it make epochal advances in the struggle to achieve the fatherland's independent reunification, the greatest desire of our people.

Based on profound insight into the essence of the struggle to achieve the fatherland's reunification and the present situation, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song clearly expounded the tasks of forcing U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea, resolutely checking the South Korean authorities' policy of relying on foreign forces and founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo in accordance with the proposal advanced by the sixth party congress. This is of great significance in achieving national sovereignty on a nationwide scale and pioneering the future of the people. With the brilliant implementation of the magnificent plan for the fatherland's reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our Korea will magnificently advance to the world arena as a reunified, independent country which does not rely on foreign forces and does not join any blocs.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy speech is a banner powerfully encouraging the struggle of the people to build an independent new world. The people's cause of independence is a global cause for which the struggle is waged not only on a national scale but also on an international scale. Today all the people demand sovereignty. Every country traverses the road of independence. This is the basic trend of our era which no force can block. Correctly reflecting this trend, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth a unique policy for making the world independent and elucidated the fundamental stand and fighting tasks to achieve this end.

The policy for making the world independent is a correct guideline for completely eliminating all forms of domination and subjugation and completely achieving sovereignty on a global scale. This great policy has opened a broad way for preventing a world war, preserving lasting peace in the world and helping each country and each nation build an independent, prosperous and new society. Because of this, the policy speech has become a great banner vigorously encouraging the world's revolutionary people who value independence and love peace to achieve the final victory of the cause of independence. Indeed, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy speech is an unprecedented, great classic document in light of the greatness of its influence on the advance movement of the era of independence and its contribution to developing the theory on the construction of socialism and communism.

Possessing such a programmatic document is a great honor and pride for our people to carry out the revolution in the chuche fatherland under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who after creating the new history of the era of independence, has led a sacred cause to victory for the working people. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's classic work on the task of the people's government for imbuing society with the chuche idea is the precious fruition of the great revolutionary activities of the great leader in leading the revolution and construction to victory and his profound and unique ideological, theoretical activities. Since he pioneered the bright future of our revolution, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, regarding the cause of achieving the sovereignty of the working people as the supreme historic task, has wisely led the struggle to achieve this cause.

The course of our revolution for independence has been a grim fighting course strewn with many difficulties and trials. This course has been a strange, untrodden road. Thanks to the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has illuminated the future path of the contemporary era and the revolution with profound wisdom and scientific insight, our people have successfully achieved the cause for national and class liberation in the northern half of the republic. They are now comprehensively accelerating the cause of liberating men. While victoriously leading the historic struggle of our people to achieve sovereignty, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has always paid close attention to the struggle to strengthen the people's government and carry out the three revolutions. As a result, the government of our republic has been strengthened into an invincible revolutionary government which firmly protects national sovereignty and brilliantly achieves the sovereignty of the working people under all circumstances. All political, ideological and material foundations have been laid in this land to complete the cause of independence.

Without the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's wise leadership, we cannot imagine either today's great reality in which the people's independent, creative life has fully blossomed or the brilliant future of communism, in which sovereignty will be completely achieved. By assuming responsibility for the destiny of the contemporary era and the revolution and victoriously leading the people's cause of independence, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has attained truly great achievements and rich experiences for history and mankind.

The historic work published at a joint meeting of the party Central Committee and the Supreme People's Assembly is the systematization and generalization of the matchlessly rich and diversified achievements and experiences the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has attained on the road of the protracted and arduous revolutionary struggle. Because the respected and beloved leader's historic work has systematized, summed up and developed the great chuche-type communist revolutionary theory which has been invented in grim struggles and activities and whose truth and just nature has been fully tested, it will highly display an inexhaustible vitality in accelerating the advance movement in the era of independence and completing the cause of communism.

Today, we are assigned a heavy task of more vigorously accelerating the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea by implementing the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy speech. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The government of the republic should brilliantly accomplish its historic duty by building a paradise of communism in this land at the earliest possible date by vigorously struggling to imbue society with the chuche idea. The struggle to implement the programmatic tasks set forth by the great Comrade Kim Il-song in his policy speech is a glorious struggle to build a paradise of communism in the fatherland by completing our revolutionary cause, which has been victorious under the banner of the chuche idea.

All party members and workers should unanimously rise in the struggle to implement the great leader's speech with pride to carry out the revolution under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great pioneer and leader of the cause of independence, and with new hope and confidence. We should resolutely protect and materialize the chuche-type communist revolutionary theory under all circumstances by closely studying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's speech, which is significant in the construction of socialism and communism, and by firmly arming ourselves with the profound idea and theory in this speech.

Strengthening the people's government and carrying out the three revolutions is a great historic task which we should grasp until we complete the cause of communism. Implementing the proposition that communism means the people's government plus the three revolutions, set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his recent policy speech, is a true road toward glorifying forever generation after generation the immortal revolutionary achievements attained by the leader and advancing our revolution only along the single course of chuche.

The more the revolution develops onto a higher stage, the more firmly we should solidify the people's government -- the weapon for the class struggle and for building socialism and communism -- and increase its role in various ways. At the same time, we should strengthen the independent force of our revolution and occupy the two fortresses of communism ahead of schedule by enacting a new change in carrying out the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural.

Today's worthwhile struggle to strengthen the people's government and to accelerate the three revolutions has been organized and led by our party. Our party is the guiding force of the proletarian dictatorial system and a militant staff headquarters which leads the Korean revolution under the banner of the chuche idea. Our party, which struck root in the glorious era when the cause of independence was pioneered and which has been hardened in the storm of the grim revolution, has become the most dignified, authoritative and victorious party which possesses invincible might and tested leadership.

Because this great party leads us, we can brilliantly implement the magnificent program for building communism set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his recent policy speech.

All party members and workers should bear deep in their hearts that holding the party and the leader in high esteem is a way for achieving the final victory of our revolution and the endless prosperity of the era of independence, firmly trust and follow the party and the leader under all circumstances and firmly unite around them. We should brilliantly implement the programmatic tasks clarified by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song by more firmly establishing and maintaining revolutionary discipline and order in the party and society, with which the people move in accordance with the party's intent, and by promoting the spirit of unconditionally implementing party decisions and directives.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a great ideological theoretician and a man of action who clearly illuminates the future path of our era with the immortal *chuche* idea and who leads the working people's cause of independence to victory. It is the firm will and conviction of our people that when they follow the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and thoroughly implement the *chuche*-type line and policy set forth by the leader, they can win victories. They have developed this will and conviction through a protracted and grim struggle. Our people will invariably cherish this profound conviction and continuously and tenaciously advance along the single road of independence illuminated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

There is no force in the world which can block the revolutionary advance of our people vigorously struggling to build the paradise of communism under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Let us all vigorously struggle to win the final victory of the cause of independence by firmly uniting around the party and the leader and under the revolutionary banner of the *chuche* idea.

CHUCHE SEMINAR NOTES KIM CHONG-IL AS SUCCESSOR

SK221041 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 22 (KCNA) -- A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted at a Guinean national seminar on the *chuche* idea and cause of national independence held recently in Conakry on his 70th birthday, according to a report. The letter says:

Discussing the immortal *chuche* idea and the outstanding idea of Your Excellency President on the problem of the cause of national independence today, we have made a deeper study and grasped the validity, importance and undying vitality of the *chuche* idea and the idea of succeeding this cause.

In your country today the cause of independence started by Your Excellency great President is being brilliantly succeeded by the sagacious leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il and the Korean people's cause of independence is being accomplished with great success under the brilliant strategy and wise leadership of respected Your Excellency President and the sagacious leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il. These priceless experiences and achievements in Korea showed once again the validity and vitality of the immortal *chuche* idea and the idea of succeeding the cause of national independence and have become precious food and guiding principle in the struggle of the people for the accomplishment of the cause of independence.

Therefore, only when we advance along the road indicated by the immortal *chuche* idea can we have the unshakable faith that we can eliminate all forms of domination and subjugation and build an independent new society, and we think it a great pride and honour to emulate the examples of Korea of *chuche* led by Your Excellency respected President.

We take this opportunity of voicing once again full support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the unified state put forward by Your Excellency great President and expressing militant solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the independent reunification of the country.

The letter wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

YI CHONG-OK MEETS FOREIGN DIGNITARIES 17 APR

SK181132 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0938 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 18 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, on April 17 respectively met and had a friendly talk with Philibert Loizeau, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and minister of labour and social security, who is special envoy of His Excellency France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles, and the special envoy's entourage; Celestino Rocha da Costa, minister of justice, who is special envoy of His Excellency Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, and the special envoy's entourage; Christophe Grelombe, minister for general secretariat and information of the government, who is special envoy of His Excellency Andre Kolingba, chairman of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic, and the special envoy's entourage; Abdula Ben Husayn al-Ahmar, member of the Advisory Council and member of the People's Permanent Assembly, who is special envoy of His Excellency 'Ali 'Abdullah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, and the special envoy's entourage; Armindo Ferreira, member of the National Council of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC), who is special envoy of His Excellency Aristides Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde, and the special envoy's entourage; and Yadu Nath Khanal, special envoy of His Majesty Bir Bikram Shah dev Birendra, king of Nepal.

They are on a visit to our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

YI CHONG-OK MEETS ENVOYS OF PORTUGAL, BURMA

SK200435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 20 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, on April 19 met respectively Ambassador of the Republic of Portugal to Korea Antonio Eduardo de Carvalho Ressano Garcia and Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to Korea U Tha Tun and conversed with them when they paid a farewell call on him.

KWP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR LAO PARTY CONGRESS

SK220456 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 22 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Kim Kuk-hun, member of the C.C., the WPK, left here on April 21 by air to attend the Third Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

PROSECUTORS EXPAND PROBE OF KCAO STATEMENT

SK220844 Seoul YONHAP in English 0832 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Seoul, April 22 (YONHAP) -- Three more Christian activists, including Rev. In Myong-Chin of the Urban Industrial Mission, will be questioned in addition to nine already under investigation in connection with the April 17 statement issued by the Korean Christian Action Organization (KCAO), a high ranking official at the Seoul Prosecution Office said Thursday.

The summons came after an overnight interrogation of seven other KCAO members, including Catholic priest Rev. Kim Sung-hun. The prosecution office is still searching for two others who have been summoned but have not yet made appearances, the official said. He said criminal indictments are not being considered for the clergymen under investigation. Among the churchmen currently under investigation, Rev. Pak Hong, a Catholic priest teaching at Sogang Jesuit University in Seoul, was released Wednesday night.

The Seoul District Prosecution began its probe of the statement Wednesday when it first summoned four of the 42 KCAO members who reportedly signed the document.

Meanwhile, KCAO Secretary General Rev. Kwon Ho-kyong claimed that "the April 17 statement was not anti-American, but it noted the problems of current Korea-U.S. relations and demanded their rectification." In his "conscience declaration" submitted to the KCAO's Human Rights Committee shortly before he made a voluntary appearance at the Seoul Prosecution Office, Kwon asserted that "the statement was adopted as a formal resolution on April 9 after a series of discussions by the leading members of the organization."

The controversial statement demanded, among others, the U.S. Government recall Gen. John A. Wickham, commander of the U.S. forces in Korea, and U.S. Ambassador to Korea Richard L. Walker because of their allegedly "insulting remarks about the Korean people."

EXPATRIATE PAPER CLAIMS CHOE HYON POISONED

SK220719 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, YONHAP -- The death of the North Korean puppets' Choe Hyon, which was suddenly announced on 9 April, was caused by poisoning, reports the Korean-resident daily in Tokyo TONGIL ILBO.

TONGIL ILBO has reported this, saying that the information was secretly conveyed to Japan by a source who is knowledgeable about the circumstances surrounding the death of Choe Hyon and who has a special relationship with the North Korean puppets' hierarchy. According to the news report, Choe had presented Kim Il-song representations on the two occasions, in February and March, harshly criticizing the present ruling system, which is pushing ahead with the Kim Chong-il succession, and calling for its improvement.

TONGIL ILBO argues that this caused the mysterious upheavals in the North Korean puppet society in April and that Choe was finally poisoned to death by the faction which is pushing ahead with the Kim Chong-il succession.

SUREN ATTENDS INTERGOVERNMENTAL MEETING IN LAOS

OW211441 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1937 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 3 Apr (MONTSAME) -- The third scheduled session of the MPR-LPDR Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation is being held in Vientiane. C. Suren, chairman of the Mongolian side of the commission and deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, visited Xieng Khouang Province where he familiarized himself with the work of the experimental livestock breeding station built with the MPR's assistance as well as with construction progress of a hospital, the first medical institution being built by Mongolia abroad.

At a meeting working people held in Xieng Khouang, the Lao Government decorations the Freedom Order Second Class and the LPDR Fifth Anniversary Medal were presented to the Mongolian building specialists. They were honored with these high awards for active participation in the fraternal Lao people's peaceful construction. Sali Vongkhamsoo, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the LPDR, presented the decorations.

FIRST QUARTER INDUSTRY RESULTS REPORTED

OW190401 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1431 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 Apr (MONTSAME) -- Mongolian industry developed ahead of schedule in the first quarter. The gross production of this branch of the economy was overfulfilled by 2.6 percent. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, production volume increased by 175 million tugriks, or 18.6 percent. This was reported to a MONTSAME correspondent in the MPR Central Statistical Administration.

The country has received considerably more consumer goods, food products, coal, fluorspar, copper-molybdenum concentrates and building materials than planned. The exporting branches of industry have successfully coped with the program. Collectives of the Erdent mining and concentrating combine, the capital's Association of Wool Processing Enterprises and a number of pit and open-cut coal mines have distinguished themselves. As a whole, over 150 labor collectives of the industry have overfulfilled the quarterly production marketing plan by almost 50 million tugriks. Labor productivity in industry grew by 8.2 percent compared to the corresponding period of last year, which is considerably above the quarterly plan. Active participation of the Mongolian working class in national socialist competition for fulfillment of the national economic plan of the second year of the 5-year plan has promoted the success.

JALAN-AAJAB RETURNS FROM PRAGUE CONFERENCE

OW211534 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1900 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 3 Apr (MONTSAME) -- S. Jalan-Aajab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, returned home today from Prague, where he took part in the conference of Central Committee secretaries of communist and workers parties of the socialist countries.

S. Jalan-Aajab was met at the capital's Bayant-Uhaa airport by D. Molomjants, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, and other officials.

GOMBOJAB RECEIVES GDR AMBASSADOR 15 APR

OW190009 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1514 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 15 Apr (MONTSAME) -- D. Gombojab, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, today received H. Bauer, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to the MPR, at his request and had a friendly talk with him.

SRV CULTURE MINISTRY DELEGATION VISIT REPORTED

Meets With Heng Samrin

BK201409 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, received in a cordial audience the delegation of the SRV Ministry of Culture led by Minister Nguyen Van Hieu, at the Chamka Mon Presidential Palace on the afternoon of 18 April. The friendly delegation arrived in Phnom Penh on 15 April for a friendship visit to Kampuchea.

During the talks Comrade Heng Samrin stressed the all-round development in Kampuchea, particularly in the cultural field, which has seen the KPRP paying keen attention to educating and training cadres and restoring and consolidating the traditional arts and customs to cope with the demands of the people.

He then heartily thanked the Vietnamese party, government and people for assisting and supporting the Kampuchean people, providing them moral as well as material aid in all fields, including the cultural field, and helping to restore the damage caused by the traitorous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang.

The comrade general secretary highly appreciated the outcome of the Fifth VCP Congress, which highlighted the need to strengthen and improve the time-honored Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos solidarity and cooperation in order to oppose the common enemies and safeguard the national independence and peace of each country. He stressed that now as in the future the solidarity between the Kampuchean and Vietnamese parties, governments and peoples will always remain firm and solid. No enemy will be able to destroy it.

In his reply, Comrade Nguyen Van Hieu expressed high appreciation of the rapid progress made in all fields by the Kampuchean people under the correct leadership of the KPRP. Dealing with cultural cooperation between the two countries, he gave assurances that the SRV will work for the improvement and development of cultural relations with the PRK to serve the interests of the two peoples. In conclusion he extended best wishes on the new year to the Kampuchean party, government and people and to the comrade general secretary for good health and new successes.

VNA Report

OW191816 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 19 -- A delegation of the Vietnamese Culture and Information Ministry led by Minister Nguyen Van Hieu and a delegation of the Ho Chi Minh City headed by Chairman of its people's committee Mai Chi Tho left Phnom Penh today concluding their friendly visits to the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

During their stay, the two Vietnamese delegations were cordially received on separate occasions by President Heng Samrin and other Kampuchean party and state leaders.

Minister Nguyen Van Hieu and his Kampuchean counterpart, Cheng Phon, signed a protocol on cultural cooperation between the two countries for this year. Mai Chi Tho and his Kampuchean counterpart, Keo Chanda, signed a document on economic and cultural cooperation between Ho Chi Minh City and Phnom Penh for 1982.

SPK Report

BK200739 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1431 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 Apr (SPK) -- A delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Culture led by Minister Nguyen Van Hieu paid a 5-day visit to Kampuchea at the invitation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Information and Culture.

Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, received the delegation in audience. The visitors held talks with Chheng Phon, minister of information and culture; and Keo Chanda, secretary of the Phnom Penh municipal party committee and chairman of the people's revolutionary committee of the city. Ministers Cheng Phon and Nguyen Van Hieu signed a protocol on the 1982 cultural cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam on Sunday, 18 April, at the end of their talks in Phnom Penh.

The delegation visited a motion picture experimentation room, cultural and commercial establishments and the exhibition on the achievements of Phnom Penh City at Vat Phnum.

The delegation left Phnom Penh today. It was seen off by Chheng Phon, minister of information and culture. Vietnamese Ambassador Ngo Dien also went to Pochentong Airport to see the delegation off.

HENG SAMRIN INTERVIEWED BY SOVIET DELEGATION

BK200957 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] On 15 April Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, granted an interview to a delegation of the Soviet journal PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM in Phnom Penh. Comrade Heng Samrin stated in the interview that for more than 3 years since liberation the Kampuchean people have enjoyed their rights and freedom to the fullest and are presently striving to further stabilize their lives.

He went on to say that in 1980 -- under the wise leadership of the KPRP -- the Kampuchean people successfully avoided the danger of famine left behind by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime. Moreover, in 1981, the Fourth KPRP Congress and the Third National Front Congress clearly defined for the people the future tasks of national defense and reconstruction.

Comrade Heng Samrin also stressed that the Kampuchean people, who are the masters of their country and who are united around the KPRP and Kampuchean Government, are proceeding to build a new life with freedom along a path they have already chosen.

The victories scored by our people in the political, military, economic, cultural and social fields have greatly influenced the prestige of the PRK on the international stage, he said.

Afterwards, Comrade Heng Samrin talked about the successes of our people in production. He stressed that in 1980 our people doubled the rice harvest compared with 1979. They reaped 1.4 million hectares of rice that year. In 1981, despite drought and floods, our people harvested 1,305,000 hectares of rice in addition to 24,000 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Comrade Heng Samrin stressed that these successes were attributable to the all-round assistance and support of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The Kampuchean people have successfully checked the return of the genocidal regime and other forms of oppressive regimes to the land of the PRK despite the fact that the Beijing expansionists, in collusion with U.S. imperialism and reactionary forces, have resorted to the odious maneuvers of instigating the Pol Pot remnants and other reactionary Khmer groups to sabotage the revolution and peaceful life of our Kampuchean people.

Dealing with foreign policy, the comrade general secretary said that the PRK pursues a policy of peace, friendship and cooperation with neighboring countries in the Southeast Asia in order to turn this region into a zone of peace and stability. Now as in the future, the militant solidarity with Vietnam and Laos constitutes the vital part of the PRK's foreign policy.

In conclusion, Comrade Heng Samrin said: The PRK has the desire to strengthen solidarity with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries which are the firm basis for the preservation of world peace.

OUTGOING CUBAN ENVOY VISITS HENG SAMRIN

BK220710 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Apr (SPK) -- On Wednesday, 21 April, Cuban Ambassador to Kampuchea Hector Gallo paid a farewell visit to KPRP Central Committee General Secretary Heng Samrin before leaving Kampuchea at the end of his term.

The Cuban ambassador thanked the Kampuchean party and government for the facilities they had accorded him during his mission in the PRK.

General Secretary Heng Samrin hailed the efforts that the Cuban diplomat had made to consolidate the bounds of friendship and fraternal cooperation between Kampuchea and Cuba. The Cuban party and people understand the importance of our people's struggle against Beijing expansionism in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces. The Cuban people are now having to confront the hostile acts of North American imperialism. We categorically condemn these reactionary activities against Cuba. Our two peoples are struggling shoulder to shoulder for peace and detente in the world, General Secretary Heng Samrin said.

On behalf of the Kampuchean party, government and people, General Secretary Heng Samrin sincerely thanked the Cuban party, government and people for their support for the Kampuchean people's just cause and wished them new successes.

WFDY JOURNALIST GROUP ARRIVES IN PHNOM PENH

BK210708 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1435 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Apr (SPK) -- A delegation of the World Federation of Democratic Youth journalists led by Ahmad Ayach of Lebanon arrived in Phnom Penh on Monday.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 12-18 APR REPORTED

BK190402 [Editorial Report] Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 12-18 April:

Battambang: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1230 GMT on 12 April reports that peasants in Preah Net Preah District have dug ditches and repaired old waterworks to create good conditions for rice planting. They have plowed 3,735 hectares of land.

Kompong Cham: The radio reports at 0400 GMT on 12 April that by the end of March peasants had harvested more than 7,100 hectares of the 16,000 hectares of dry season rice that they planted. The rainy season rice target this year is 155,000 hectares along with a large area of secondary crops. The province has over 11,000 head of oxen and 50,000 buffalo.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey: At 0400 GMT on 13 April the radio carries a report by a correspondent who visited the province to view agricultural developments. The report says that it is planned to add 178,000 hectares of land to the rice growing area, 160,000 hectares of which will be devoted to rainy season rice, 10,000 hectares to dry season rice, 3,570 hectares for secondary food crops and 4,750 hectares for vegetables. Some 20,000 hectares of land has been reclaimed, especially near the Tonle Sap Lake. In the coming rainy season the overall production plan is as follows: 180,000 hectares of early maturing rice, 21,000 hectares of floating rice, 10,000 hectares of farm rice, 61,000 hectares of ordinary rice and 50,000 hectares of late rice. Peasants are trying to store 16,000 tons of seed for planting. The province has 34,280 buffalo and 92,920 oxen.

Mondolkiri: The radio reports at 0400 GMT on 14 Apr that last year peasants planted 1,600 hectares of rainy season rice and 1,200 hectares of rice on slash and burn fields along with hundreds of hectares of various secondary crops. They have also raised 16,000 buffalo and 1,800 head of oxen.

Prey Veng: At 0400 GMT on 14 Apr the radio carries a correspondent's report from Prey Veng on preparations for the rainy season rice crop. The target this year is 180,000 hectares. In the dry season 27,000 hectares of dry season rice were grown.

Kandal: According to the radio at 0400 GMT on 16 April, the province plans to grow 66,000 hectares of rainy season rice this year. In the dry season 32,000 hectares were planted. The area harvested so far has yielded 18,260 tons of rice.

VODK DETAILS 1981-82 SRV USE OF TOXIC CHEMICALS

BK211052 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors' Heinous Crime of Massacring the Kampucheans With Toxic Chemical Weapons in the 1981-82 Dry Season"]

[Text] In 1979 and 1980 the Vietnamese enemy aggressors waged toxic chemical warfare throughout Kampuchea, fatally poisoning thousands of innocent Kampucheans and seriously crippling several thousand others through the firing of toxic gas shells with artillery pieces, mortars, B-40's and B-41's; through the spreading of toxic gas canisters; through the spraying of toxic chemical powder from aircraft and helicopters; and through the dumping of toxic chemicals in water sources such as wells, ponds, pools, streams and brooks used daily by our people.

In 1981 -- particularly in the 1981-1982 dry season -- however, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have intensified the use of toxic chemical weapons in a premeditated and systematic manner both in the zone under the control of Democratic Kampuchea and in the battle zone, as well as in the zone under the temporary control of the Vietnamese enemy. Particularly, in the zone under their temporary control, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have sent their male and female Vietnamese agents to mix with the people in the villages and communes, in the townships and marketplaces and to pour poison surreptitiously in food, sweets and fruits on sale in the markets, every day killing and incapacitating our people of both sexes and all ages.

According to initial, still incomplete figures, during this dry season our people have suffered from this use of toxic chemical weapons as follows:

1. 1,216 people have died, including 42 whole families that perished to the last man.
2. 411 persons have been seriously incapacitated. Why have the Vietnamese enemy aggressors intensified the use of toxic chemical weapons in their war of aggression in Kampuchea with a complete disregard for world condemnation? This is due to the fact that the Vietnamese have become inextricably bogged down and totally and completely cornered on the Kampuchean battlefield. The Vietnamese have exerted their utmost efforts on the battlefield for the past more than 3 years and still cannot make any progress. Worse still, they have become bogged down more deeply in all fields -- military and political -- particularly in the military field. For this reason, the Vietnamese have intensified this chemical warfare in order to delay their defeat and gain some time to carry out their misleading diplomatic maneuvers on the international stage. On the other hand, this expansion of the Vietnamese enemy's chemical warfare in Kampuchea also clearly confirms the extremely ferocious, savage and arrogant nature of the Le Duan authorities who completely disdain world opinion and international law and practice.

Regarding this extremely heinous crime perpetrated by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in massacring the Kampucheans with toxic chemical weapons in such an inhuman and savage manner, the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea hope that the international community and world opinion would give it maximum attention and continue to promote efforts to check this heinous crime of the Vietnamese enemy in time.

Regarding the United Nations alone, we hope that the UN investigation commission would continue to make every effort to fulfill its mission to which it was assigned by the UN General Assembly by conducting an on-the-spot investigation where the Vietnamese and Soviets have used toxic chemical weapons.

The Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea are always ready to cooperate with the UN investigation commission and to provide it with evidence and documents proving the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' crime of massacring the Kampucheans with toxic chemical weapons.

The concerted efforts to check the chemical warfare of the Vietnamese and Soviets in Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan are an act of justice which will help to save the lives of the Kampuchean, Lao and Afghan peoples and contribute to the defense of world peace and mankind.

KEAT CHHON LEAVES SENEGAL, ARRIVES IN MAURITANIA

BK200345 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Minister Keat Chhon, special envoy of Khieu Samphan, chairman of the state presidium and prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea, left Dakar 12 April following a successful visit to Senegal. He arrived on the same day in Nouakchott, capital of Mauritania, for a friendship visit. Accompanying him on this visit was Hing Un, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

Upon his arrival at the airport in Nouakchott, Minister Keat Chhon was warmly greeted by the chief of cabinet of His Excellency President Haidalla. Also on hand at the airport to welcome Minister Keat Chhon was [name indistinct], counsellor of the PRC Embassy in Mauritania.

Meets With Prime Minister

BK200949 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] In Nouakchott on 13 April His Excellency Maayouid Sid Ahmed Taya, acting head of state and prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, received and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Keat Chhon, minister attached to the prime minister's office and special envoy of Democratic Kampuchean State Presidium Chairman Khieu Samphan.

On that occasion, Minister Keat Chhon handed over to the Mauritanian acting head of state and prime minister a message from Chairman Khieu Samphan to His Excellency Haydala, chairman of the Military Commission for National Salvation and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

During the meeting, the two sides talked on the situation of the struggle waged by the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchean Government, the situation in Southeast Asia and the firm development of friendly relations and traditional solidarity between Democratic Kampuchea and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

Also present at the meeting were Hing Un, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to Mauritania, and His Excellency (Bouna Moktar), secretary general of the Mauritanian Foreign Ministry.

Later on, Minister Keat Chhon issued a statement to the Mauritanian press and radio, expressing the profound gratitude of the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchean Government to the Mauritanian Government and people for their firm and consistent support and assistance to the just struggle waged by the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchean Government in order to drive out the Vietnamese aggressors and salvage the nation. He noted: Since the invasion of our Kampuchea by the Hanoi troops, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania -- a peace- and justice-loving country which strictly adheres to a principled stand -- has firmly defended the national cause of Kampuchea. At the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement and other international organizations, the Mauritanian Government has joined with other peace- and justice-loving countries in firmly defending the seat and legitimate rights of Democratic Kampuchea. The Mauritanian Government has made active efforts in the international arena for the implementation of the UN resolution which demands the withdrawal of all Vietnamese aggressor troops from Kampuchea.

Activities Reported

BK211014 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
20 Apr 82

[Text] After his arrival in Nouakchott on 13 April, Minister Keat Chhon, special envoy of Chairman Khieu Samphan, was called upon by His Excellency Hasni Ould Didi, Mauritanian minister of education, who expressed warm welcome to Minister Keat Chhon on behalf of the Mauritanian Government.

On 15 April, accompanied by Ambassador Hing Un, minister Keat Chhon called on His Excellency Hasni Ould Didi at the Mauritanian Ministry of Education.

During the meeting, Minister Keat Chhon informed the Mauritanian education minister about the development of the struggle for national salvation waged by the Kampuchean people and national army under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government. On that occasion, His Excellency Hasni Ould Didi reaffirmed to the special envoy of Chairman Khieu Samphan the consistent support of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania for Democratic Kampuchea in all international forums.

On the same day, Minister Keat Chhon and Ambassador Hing Un met with many high-level officials of the Mauritanian Foreign Ministry.

IFNG THIRITH 9 APR INTERVIEW WITH NHK REPORTED

BK200951 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
19 Apr 82

[Text] On 9 April Mrs Ieng Thirith, minister of social affairs and head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation attending the Kampuchea Day in Tokyo, Japan, gave an interview to the NHK television team, which is the government-owned TV network.

In this interview, she expressed the profound thanks of the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the Kampuchean people to the Japanese Government and people for their precious support and assistance to our Kampuchean people's just struggle for the salvation and preservation of the Kampuchean nation and race. Minister Ieng Thirith called on the Japanese Government and people to continue to give all kinds of support and assistance to the Kampuchean people and to further pressure Vietnam -- politically, diplomatically and economically -- in order to force it to withdraw all of its aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the resolution of the UN General Assembly.

CSSR DEFENSE MINISTER DZUR CONTINUES VISIT

BK220646 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] A LPDR military delegation led by Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister, minister of national defense and commander in chief of the LPLA, and the CSSR military delegation led by Comrade Gen Martin Dzur, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and minister of national defense, attended a meeting in Vientiane on the morning of 21 April. This meeting was held in an atmosphere of cordiality and fraternity.

On this occasion, the two sides informed each other of the situation in their respective armies and other matters of mutual concern, thereby contributing to consolidating and strengthening the fraternal and comradely militant solidarity between the two armies and peoples.

Attending the meeting on the Lao side were Comrade Lt Gen Saman Viyaket, member of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the army General Political Department; Comrade Maj Gen Somsak Saisongkham, alternate member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense and deputy chief of the General Staff Department; Comrade Brig Gen (Choum Mani), deputy chief of the General Staff Department; Comrade Brig Gen Ki Thoummala, deputy chief of the General Political Department; Comrade Col Khampao Boutdaphon, commander of the air force; and Comrade Col (Phiangthian), member of the Office of the National Defense Ministry.

On the Czechoslovak side were Comrade Lt Gen Antonin Brabec, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the army political directorate; Comrade Maj Gen Jozef Remek, deputy minister of national defense and commander of the air defense forces; Comrade Lt Gen Frantisek Vesely, commander of the Western Military District; Comrade Maj Gen Jozef Cepicky, commandant of the Zapotocky Military Academy; Comrade Maj Gen (Vosek Strokmal), deputy chief of the general staff; Comrade Brig Gen (Odrek Baral), chief of the scientific and technical development department; and Comrade Col Frantisek Palenik, director of the office of the national defense minister. Comrade Ladislav Kocsis, CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, was also present at the meeting.

On the afternoon of the same day, the LPDR National Defense Ministry held a rally to welcome the visit to Laos of comrade Gen Martin Dzur and his party at the club of the army General Political Department. Present on the rostrum were Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon, Comrade Gen Martin Dzur, the Lao and CSSR military delegations and Comrade Ladislav Kocsis.

Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon and Comrade Gen Martin Dzur took turns making speeches hailing and highly assessing the relations, cooperation and fraternal militant solidarity between the armies and peoples of Laos and Czechoslovakia, which are growing daily, thus strengthening the socialist community. As a gesture of friendship, Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon took the occasion to present a victory flag to the guests. At the same time, Comrade Martin Dzur presented a glass bowl marked with the national emblem of the Czechoslovak state to the Lao side amid loud applause by the Lao officers and men attending the rally.

Received by Souphanouvong

BK220702 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 21 April, Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and president of the LPDR and the SPC, received at the presidential office Comrade Gen Martin Dzur, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, defense minister and head of the visiting CSSR military delegation.

He was accompanied by Comrade Lt Gen Saman Viyaket, member of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the army general political department.

Comrade Souphanouvong hailed the delegation's visit to Laos, which affirms the close relations between the two armies and peoples and which contributes to tremendously encouraging the Lao combatants and people currently defending the outpost of the ever stronger socialist community in the region.

Comrade Souphanouvong also conveyed the best regards and wishes of good health from Lao party and state leaders to their Czechoslovak counterparts. He expressed his hopes for the further strengthening and development of the militant solidarity and fraternal all-round cooperation between the two countries.

On this occasion, Comrade Gen Martin Dzur reported to Comrade President Souphanouvong on the results of his visit to Laos. He was very pleased with the results of his meeting with the Lao military delegation and his visit to some strategic places in Vientiane. The comrade expressed thanks for the warm, fraternal and comradely welcome accorded to the CSSR delegation by the Lao side. He extended best regards, solidarity and love from the CSSR party and state leaders to the Lao counterparts.

The meeting and conversation between the guest and the host proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship.

Comrade Ladislav Kocsis, CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, also joined the delegation in paying the courtesy call on President Souphanouvong.

PRESIDENT, MINISTER NOTE SYRIAN NATIONAL DAY

BK201217 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Vientiane, 20 Apr (KPL) -- Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, on April 17, sent a message of greetings to General Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, on the occasion of the latter's national day.

The Lao president, on behalf of the people and government, conveyed a heartfelt fraternal and friendship salutations to the Syrian president and the friendly Syrian people. The Lao president also wished the Syrian people new and greater successes in their just struggle against the people's enemies to recover the territory illegally occupied by Israeli Zionists backed by imperialism.

"I am strongly convinced that the friendship relations of our two countries will be further consolidated with each passing day," the president said in conclusion.

On the same occasion, the Lao acting-minister for foreign affairs, Khamphai Boupha, also sent a message of greetings to his Syrian counterpart, Abd al-Halim Khaddam, who is also vice-prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic.

MORE REFUGEES WELCOMED HOME FROM THAILAND

BK220955 Vientiane KPL in English 0930 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Vientiane, 22 Apr (KPL) -- Thirty-five more refugees misled by counterrevolutionary propaganda recently volunteered to return home.

The official welcoming ceremony was held in Hatsaifong District, Vientiane Province, in front of Lao and Thai officials and representatives of UNHCR.

PRAYUT DENIES REPORT ON REOPENING U.S. BASE

BK220220 Bangkok POST in English 22 Apr 82 p 3

[Text] Both the American Embassy and Army Commander-in-Chief General Prayut Charumani yesterday denied a news agency report that the United States wanted to reopen military bases in Thailand. The denials followed an ASSOCIATED PRESS report of remarks which US Ambassador to Thailand John Gunther Dean was purported to have made in Hawaii.

General Prayut said he had never heard an American official of any level say that the United States wanted to reopen military bases in Thailand.

The US Embassy in Bangkok said yesterday a statement attributed to Mr Dean was "completely erroneous." "The United States is not seeking to reopen military bases in Thailand," an embassy statement said.

General Prayut said that allowing foreign powers to establish military powers in Thailand would give other countries the excuse to say "that we are threatening them." He said this would particularly apply to those countries which were unfriendly towards Thailand.

He said Thailand would have to consult with its ASEAN partners before a foreign military base could be allowed on her soil. General Prayut said Thailand appreciated offers of military aid from friendly countries. "But for us, we will have to choose which is the best option that most befits our national interest," he said.

PRIME MINISTER PREM DEPARTS FOR EUROPE

BK220300 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon left Bangkok at 2230 last night for an official visit to Belgium, Austria, the United Kingdom and France. The prime minister was accompanied by a delegation comprising a 13-member official party, 20 government officials, 26 representatives from the private sector and 3 from the mass media. The prime minister gave a press conference prior to his departure.

[Begin Prem recording] This trip, just as with my two or three previous trips, is aimed at the following three objectives: First, it is aimed at strengthening our friendly relations with these European countries; second, we want to encourage them to invest more in our country; third, we plan to request these countries to cooperate in facilitating our exports to the EEC members. As you know, there are still problems with this matter which are under negotiation. Those are our major purposes of the trip. As I have already told you, this will not be as easy as what I have achieved during my previous visits abroad, for the EEC countries have their own problems to tackle. In addition, we might not be able to do our work easily since they now have the Falklands issue as another problem. Anyway, I will try my best to do my duty. [end recording]

LT GEN SOM ON LAO, KAMPUCHEAN BORDER SITUATIONS

BK221024 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Lt Gen Som Khattaphan, director of the Supreme Command Information Office, told a news conference which was held at building 604 in the compound of the supreme commander's office this morning about the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border areas as follows:

[Begin Som recording] The situation around our country affects our national stability, particularly that along the border with Kampuchea. Since the beginning of March, the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side has launched a massive and continuous suppression drive against the Khmer Serei factions.

This year's suppression drive seems to be more violent than that of last year in terms of heavy weapons and air support. The Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side, however, has not yet been able to subdue its enemy because the Democratic Kampuchean forces have resorted to guerrilla warfare by using hit-and-run tactics, cutting several logistics routes of the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side.

During this period, there was an incident which affected us. On 2 and 3 April, the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side sent about two battalions to suppress the Khmer Rouge and Khmer Serei along the Thai border area. After the operation, a number of the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops chased the fleeing family members of the Khmer resistance groups inside Thai territory as deep as Khao Din village. They even seized the village temporarily. Upon learning of the incident, our forces used heavy weapons to push them out of the country. The invaders suffered heavy casualties before they retreated from the areas. We also captured gas masks from them. We will have to investigate this matter. More importantly, the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side is now rotating forces and sending in new fresh forces along the border with Thailand. As I told you earlier, there are seven infantry divisions and one marine brigade stationed along the border with Thailand. The reason for this new force movement is that the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops in the Phnum Malai area south of Poipet, are suffering from malaria; therefore, they must be replaced with fresh troops.

Additionally, the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side is repairing its logistics roads damaged by the resistance forces, and one of them extends to only 1 kilometer from our border at Khlong Yai District and can be used throughout the year. The airport in Battambang has been upgraded to almost standard size and has a radar unit. Pochentong and Siem Reap airports are the two standard airports of Kampuchea. [end recording]

Touching on the situation along the border with Laos, Lt Gen Som Khattaphan said:

[Begin Som recording] Two major incidents occurred during the past month. The first incident was the smuggling of goods from Thailand to Laos. The Mekong River operation unit in Tha Uthen District sent officials to arrest the smugglers but failed because they came under heavy fire by Lao troops. The smugglers managed to escape the scene into Laos. So we do not know whether those smugglers are Thai or Lao.

In the second incident, Thai authorities arrested a Lao soldier who was trying to smuggle large quantities of weapons and explosives on board many boats into Thailand across the Mekong River at Chang Khan district, Loei Province. [end recording]

NATION REPORTS ON UPCOMING SON SANN TALKS

BK220234 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 22 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpt] Kampuchean resistance leader Son Sann, leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), is to visit Singapore and Malaysia over the weekend and early next week to discuss the proposed tripartite summit to be held in Kuala Lumpur next month, diplomatic sources told the NATION yesterday.

Son Sann, accompanied by two senior aides, is due to be in Singapore around Saturday and Sunday (April 24-25) and will proceed to Malaysia on Sunday for a few days of discussions before departing Kuala Lumpur on April 27.

The sources said that Son Sann is scheduled to meet Singaporean Deputy Premier S. Rajaratnam and Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan, who will attempt to persuade him to take part in the proposed loose coalition of the three major Khmer resistance forces.

In Kuala Lumpur, Son Sann is due to hold a private round of talks with Malaysian Foreign Minister Ghazali Shafie. Observers in ASEAN are speculating whether Ghazali will remain in this portfolio following today's general elections in Malaysia.

"It's Son Sann's own initiative to go around to Singapore and Malaysia to have a little bit of a chit-chat with the leaders there," the sources said.

"We very much would like to see a Kampuchean resistance coalition formed before the next ASEAN foreign ministers' conference scheduled in Singapore June 14-15," according to a senior ASEAN diplomat.

The tripartite meeting of the three Kampuchean resistance faction leaders is expected to be held in Kuala Lumpur towards the end of May.

Son Sann appears ready to take part in the meeting although he failed to be in Beijing to hold the proposed three-party summit with Khieu Samphan and Prince Norodom Sihanouk in late February.

The diplomatic sources said that the new tripartite summit in the Malaysian capital will be attended by Khieu Samphan and Son Sann while Prince Sihanouk may be represented by In Tam.

Son Sann's visit Kuala Lumpur April 25-27 will come after today's Malaysian general elections. "At least, that's when the political picture in Malaysia will be clearer," the diplomatic sources said.

FOREIGN MINISTER THACH CONTINUES EUROPE TOUR

Talks With Belgium's Tindemans

OW220743 Hanoi VNA in English 0727 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 22 -- Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach visited Brussels on Monday. He held talks with Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans, who is also the incumbent chairman of the Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community. The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

Minister Nguyen Co Thach also had a cordial and frank conversation with Edgar Pisani, member of the E.E.C. Commission. He called a press conference in Brussels and met with members of the Belgium-Vietnam Friendship Association and Vietnamese residents in the Belgian capital.

Talks With FRG's Genscher

OW211804 Hanoi VNA in English 1608 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 21 -- Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach arrived in the Federal Republic of Germany on Tuesday for a visit at the invitation of his F.R.G. counterpart, Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The two ministers exchanged views on issues concerning their countries' relations and international matters of mutual concern. The talks were frank and outspoken. The two sides agreed to continue contacts and exchanges of views in the future aimed at promoting understanding between the two countries.

Minister Nguyen Co Thach received Vice-Chairman of the German Communist Party (D.K.P.) Herman Gautier and later held a press conference. A delegation of the Vietnamese nationals association led by Bui Van Nam Son, president of the association, called on Nguyen Co Thach, who spoke to them about developments in Vietnam. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach left the F.R.G. today.

TO HUU RECEIVES DELEGATION FROM PRAGUE

OW211810 Hanoi VNA in English 1610 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 21 -- To Huu, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here this afternoon a delegation of Prague city led by Deputy Mayor Zindrich Skulbal. Also present were Tran Vy, chairman of the Hanoi People's Committee, and Czechoslovak Ambassador to Vietnam Bohuslav Handl.

Speaking on this occasion, To Huu praised the solidarity which has bound together Vietnam and Czechoslovakia and has been tested in their revolutionary struggles. He said this solidarity is being consolidated and developed, thus making an active contribution to socialist construction and national defence. He thanked the party, government and people of Czechoslovakia for their precious assistance and expressed his belief that the friendship and close cooperation between the Vietnamese and Czechoslovak peoples and between Prague and Hanoi would further consolidate and develop in the interests of the two countries.

On behalf of the Prague delegation, Zindrich Skulbal affirmed the full support of the party, government and people of Czechoslovakia to the Vietnamese people and expressed his firm belief that the close cooperation in many fields between Prague and Hanoi would be strengthened, bringing practical interests to the people in the two capitals and contributing to their reconstruction.

ADDITIONS TO PHAM VAN DONG VCP CONGRESS REPORT

Part I

The following additions to the item headlined "Part I of Pham Van Dong Report to VCP Congress," published in the 6 April DAILY REPORT on page K 1, were taken from Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese published on 30 March.

Insert the following passages after the second paragraph of the item on page K 1: ... 5-year state plan.

First Part

Reflecting on the Economic and Social Situation in the Years 1976-80 and the present

The 5 years 1976-80 -- which marked the beginning of a new stage of the Vietnamese revolution -- saw a heroic struggle carried on by our entire people on two fronts: Fighting against the schemes and acts of sabotage and aggression by all sorts of enemies; and building a new life under extremely difficult conditions. This was also the period in which our efforts in combat and labor vividly reflected the heroic character and noble qualities of the Vietnamese laboring people and nation.

On the economic front, noteworthy achievements were recorded by our people. We strove hard to overcome the serious consequences of the wars of aggression waged by the U.S. imperialists, the Chinese expansionists and their henchmen -- restoring the majority of industrial and agricultural establishments and communications lines in the north and rebuilding rural areas devastated by war in the south. The state-run and collective economies in the north continued to be consolidated. In the south, the process of socialist transformation helped eliminate the comprador bourgeoisie and private industry and commerce were initially transformed and reorganized. Some of the peasants in Nam Bo were reorganized into production collectives; and the peasants in southern Trung Bo were introduced to collective work. A socialist countryside, especially in the north, was taking shape with improvements made in material and cultural life. The social work force was initially redistributed. The material-technical bases of the national economy and the production capacity of almost all sectors and localities kept expanding. Production developed faster than previously in a number of fields, especially in agriculture. Thanks to efforts by the state and the entire people in reclaiming fallow and virgin lands, practicing multicropping, carrying out water conservancy and enlarging the cultivated area, we persevered through repeated and serious natural calamities and overcame famine which had once posed a grave threat to large regions of the country. Many achievements were also recorded on the cultural, educational, scientific, technological, literary, artistic, public health and other fronts.

Progressive models and diverse experiences emerged from every field of activities; and this is a favorable factor for development in subsequent years. We must accurately assess these achievements, which were recorded with innumerable efforts by our workers, peasants, intellectuals and armed forces. These efforts were exerted amidst extreme difficulties and privations plaguing a basically impoverished country which had gone through a fierce, arduous and protracted struggle necessitated by the very complicated developments of the international and regional situation.

In the 5 years 1976-80, however, the results of production did not justify the spent labor and invested capital; the major economic imbalances still remained grave; the national income failed to ensure social consumption while the population was growing at a fast rate; the market, prices, finances and money were unstable; and the life of the laboring people -- especially that of workers, civil servants and peasants in areas afflicted by natural and enemy-caused calamities -- was still fraught with difficulties.

The prouder we are of the heroic people who have recorded victory, the more serious we should be in analyzing shortcomings and mistakes and in drawing lessons from our experiences so as to respond more satisfactorily to the people's legitimate aspirations.

In reviewing what we have or have not yet been able to accomplish, and in trying to find the causes of our achievements and difficulties and of our strengths and weaknesses, a major question arises: Why is it that while the lines of socialist revolution and socialist economic building set forth by the fourth party congress are correct -- and after having been implemented for 5 years -- we have not yet obtained economic results commensurate with the country's requirements and our capacity?

First of all, let us have another look at the lines laid down by the fourth party congress.

The lines of socialist revolution and socialist economic building clearly pointed out that we must hold fast to proletarian dictatorship; promote the working people's collective mastery; simultaneously carry out the three revolutions -- the revolution in production relations, the scientific and technological revolution, and the ideological and cultural revolution -- of which the scientific and technological revolution is the kingpin; build the system of collective mastery in all respects, large-scale socialist production, new culture and a new type of socialist man; thoroughly understand the central task for the entire transitional period -- namely, carrying out socialist industrialization nationwide, giving priority to the rational development of heavy industry on the basis of the development of agriculture and light industry, and integrating agriculture and industry into an agroindustrial structure; build the centrally run economy while developing the regional economies, and integrate the centrally run economy and the regional economies into a unified national economic structure; combine developing productive forces with establishing and perfecting new production relations; combine economic building with national defense; and combine the development of the national economy with the expansion of economic relations with foreign countries, especially the Soviet Union and the socialist community.

These lines are a correct application of the laws of socialist revolution and socialism to the conditions of our country on the basis of a correct evaluation of the major characteristics of our country and the world in our time. They also reflect the will and aspirations of our people, who are striving to advance directly from an economy in which small-scale production still prevails to socialism, bypassing the stage of capitalist development. Realities of the revolution in our country, with our achievements and our shortcomings in the process of organizing the implementation of our tasks, have proven the correctness of the party's line.

Because these lines were to be applied for the entire period of transition to socialism, they must highlight nationwide socialist industrialization as the central task of the transitional period. We should have, as the political report stressed, "concretized the general line and the economic line, and based ourselves on the economic line to devise a socioeconomic strategy, development plans, and major positions, policies and measures for the entire country as well as each sector and each field of activity, which were consistent with the specific historical conditions of our country and the demands and capabilities of our people in each stage." We have not yet, however, carried out this task satisfactorily. We have failed to define clearly a strategy for the initial stage of socialist industrialization and, on this basis, to formulate a scientific 1976-1980 State Plan. We have not applied the general line and economic line in a manner consistent with the specific situation of our country which has just been reunified after more than 30 years of destructive war, so as to meet the most pressing socioeconomic demands in conformity with the real and latent capacities of the country.

We still have not seen all the difficulties and complexities in numerous aspects during the long period of time which we were compelled to go through in an effort to advance to socialism from an economy in which small production was still popular; we still have not fully seen the scope of postwar economic and social upheavals and the disastrous

consequences of neocolonialism; we have not yet foreseen all the difficulties caused by the hostile policy pursued by the Chinese expansionists and the two wars of aggression they have waged along the southwestern border and northern border of our country; we still have not seen all the difficulties and complexities in the struggle to overcome the weaknesses in our economic and social management; and we still have not anticipated all the developments that could adversely affect the world situation. Meanwhile, we have not even seen all the practical and great potentials which could be developed in order to satisfy the needs arising from the first stage of our struggle for socialist industrialization.

The enormous waste of manpower and materials stemmed from such incorrect assessments of the situation and from our subjectiveness and haste in setting forth the tasks and norms for the state plan -- which were too heavy and too high compared with our abilities -- and the policies concerning production, construction, distribution and circulation, which were not fully based on the facts. On the other hand, we were too conservative and sluggish in implementing the party's lines and the party Central Committee's resolutions, as well as in assessing and employing the country's potential in numerous aspects. We have long maintained a system of management which is fraught with red tape and subsidization and a restricted and inflexible method of planning, thus making it impossible for all grassroots units, localities and sectors to uphold their responsibility and develop their initiative, and for the central level to concentrate logically on matters that it should control. We have also maintained too long a number of economic policies which are no longer suitable, thus hampering production and the effort to develop the revolutionary zeal and creative working strength of laborers.

Failing to react quickly to new developments in the situation with effective measures was one of the big shortcomings in our managerial work and operational guidance. When the national economy encountered big changes, if we had known how to adjust all plans promptly and basically, to bring forth uniform and decisive measures, and to enable all sectors and echelons to coordinate their activities closely in order to overcome the imbalances gradually and partly, the situation would certainly have changed and become better than it is now.

When the economy is developing slowly and declining in certain aspects, it is natural that it will adversely affect other activities. Meanwhile, the economy itself can also be affected by shortcomings in other non-economic domains.

Because ideological and cultural work was carried out with inadequate effectiveness and militancy, it failed to make the entire party and people thoroughly aware of the party's lines. Because the socialist legal system was less effective, the struggle against negative manifestations and criminals was less decisive and radical. There were shortcomings -- in terms of training, assignment and treatment -- in tasks related to cadres, including the use of scientific, technical and managerial cadres.

The shortcomings and errors committed in leadership and economic and social management over the past 5 years are very serious. In succession to the vehement self-criticism of the party Central Committee which was presented by Comrade General Secretary Le Duan in the political report, I would like to emphasize that the responsibility for the aforementioned shortcomings -- especially in formulating and directing the implementation of various plans -- first of all, rests with our Council of Ministers. These are the well-deserved lessons for us to carry out our tasks in the immediate future and later on.

Comrade delegates, at present, the socioeconomic situation of our country is facing acute problems.

The people, especially the workers and civil servants, encounter many difficulties in their lives; the sources of energy and raw material supplies and the communications and transportation force cannot bring into play the existing production capacities; exports are not enough to pay for imports; the market and prices undergo complex developments; in some aspects, the socialist battlefront is invaded by capitalist and nonsocialist elements; the management and planning systems are still permeated with bureaucratism and subsidization; and the negative phenomena in the socioeconomic life persists.

Our country is now in a situation in which it enjoys peace while having to cope with a multifaceted war of destruction waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with U.S. imperialism; at the same time, it must stand ready to deal with a possibly large-scale war of aggression unleashed by the enemy. Such a situation requires that we always remain alert, pay the utmost attention to consolidating national defense and security and maintain high combat readiness. The capitalist world's economy continues to undergo upheavals in the 1980's. The energy and raw material crisis, soaring international prices and the sabotage and embargo policy of the U.S. imperialists and Chinese reactionaries have created new difficulties for our national economy.

We have great capacities and favorable conditions for overcoming the difficulties and advancing the economy.

These include millions of hectares of agricultural land which can be opened and put into production; the capacity for multicropping, practicing intensive cultivation and increasing crop yields; and millions of hectares of forested land which have not yet been protected and exploited satisfactorily.

These include the work forces which have not yet been fully mobilized, and the contingent of skilled workers as well as the large contingent of scientific and technical cadres who have not yet been used rationally to step up various economic activities; to develop agriculture, forestry and fishery; to develop various sectors and trades; to produce consumer and export goods; and to build the material and technical base of socialism gradually.

"These include the existing production capacities which have not yet been fully exploited, and a number of projects which will be completed and put into production such as various cement, electrical power, fertilizer, chemical and mechanical engineering projects, and ship building and repair plants, spinning plants, paper mills, sugar refineries, piers, and so forth.

These include diversified resources in the form of minerals, water sources, and oil and gas deposits which are being explored and which will be exploited.

These include our progress in economic leadership and management and in social management, our deeper knowledge of the country's realities, our more profound understanding of the party's lines, and the lessons drawn from our own experiences over the past 5 years.

These include the great and effective assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. Our country's all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries is an extremely important factor which helps us to overcome difficulties and to advance. The multifaceted and increasingly closer relations among the three Indochinese countries have opened up new prospects for their economic cooperation and mutual assistance and have created additional sources of supplies for the economy of each country. In our economic relations with other countries, we can use many forms of activities to expand exchanges and cooperation.

In 1981 the first year of the 1981-85 5-Year Plan, our people made encouraging initial progress in some fields of activities, especially in agricultural, industrial, artisan and handicraft production. Worth noting is that, to implement the resolution of the sixth plenum of the party Central Committee and the newly promulgated party and state policies, a number of establishments, localities and sectors have recently carried out innovations in production, business and management. These new factors should be studied thoroughly and profoundly and useful conclusions drawn therefrom for application in reality.

In agriculture, we either fulfilled or overfulfilled the plans for the production of grain and various types of industrial crops although fertilizer, insecticides and energy were provided in lesser amounts than previously. The need for grain in the countryside was met more satisfactorily; the peasants discharged their grain obligation toward the state with enthusiasm; and the serious consequences of natural calamities that had befallen the north in 1980 were primarily overcome. At present the form of contracting out product quotas to groups of workers and individual workers is becoming a driving force in our effort to promote the emulation movement to develop production and increase economic results in agriculture. This contractual form is posing new problems concerning organization and management, the consolidation of cooperatives and material-technical installations which must be promptly resolved by state organs in order to continue advancing the movement for developing agriculture and advancing it to socialist large-scale production.

In industry as well as in capital construction and communications and transportation, the broadening of the socialist entrepreneurial right in production and business and the application of product-based and contract wages and bonuses together with other policies designed to stimulate production are motivating workers in many establishments, sectors and localities to bring their creative capabilities into play and overcome difficulties in production. Encouraging initial results have been recorded: Industrial output, especially that of local industries, small industry and handicrafts, increased over 1980; a number of key capital construction projects were carried out on schedule; and the new method of "the central and local levels work together, the state and the people work together" has been applied on a gradually broader scale.

Although the changes brought about in 1981 were not vigorous and steady, they testify to the fact that the abundant labor and creativity of our people and our country's contingent of scientific and technological cadres have been initially developed thanks to the improvements made in the managerial system by the promulgation of new policies. They also mark a new step forward in the development of the laboring people's right to collective mastery in economic and social management. The process of preparing for the fifth national party congress provided an opportunity for the entire party and people to look back upon and think about the past, draw useful lessons and see more clearly the way ahead. This is our maturity and also a new factor we can count upon. We have taken a step forward after the years 1976-80.

Our people's cause of building socialism still remains difficult and far from completion. The old difficulties that have yet to be overcome, together with the fresh ones, are further aggravating the imbalances of the economy in some respects. As an immediate step, we must urgently resolve scores of problems concerning grain, food, clothing, medicine, energy, raw materials, communications and transport, prices, wages, finances, money and so forth.

With the valuable experiences gained along the path they have just traversed, our people are determined to develop their stalwart tradition, bring all their minds and energy into full play and struggle persistently to triumph over difficulties. Our people have adequate capabilities to bring about revolutionary changes in the economic and social fields in order to continue advancing our country in furtherance of the great revolutionary cause, successfully build socialism and defend our beloved fatherland.

Second Part

The Main Orientations, Tasks and Targets in the Economic and Social Fields for the 1981-85 Period and the 1980's

Comrade delegates, the...," deleting the third paragraph and picking up the first line of the fourth paragraph on page K 1.

On page K 2, the end of the third paragraph should read: "...measures must be very realistic and firm," adding "realistic and".

On the same page, in the fourth paragraph, line six should read "...a required minimum and according to our capabilities; ensure..." adding "and according to our capabilities;"

In the same paragraph, line fourteen should read: "...be given to people directly engaged in production, especially to workers, together with cadres and soldiers. Along with arriving..." supplying variant wording.

In the same paragraph, line four should read: "...city wards, districts, precincts, provinces and towns..." adding "precincts".

On page K 3 the first line of the first sentence of the first paragraph should read: "We must establish and consolidate the socialist relations..." adding "and consolidate".

On the same page, the second line of the first paragraph should read: "...the right direction. We advocate the..." deleting "and the state controls the major part of the commodities."

On page K 4, the first line of the third paragraph should read: "...manifestations of bureaucratic centralism and, on the..." rephrasing.

On page K 5, the third line of the third paragraph should read: "...our country, while securing and making the best..." adding "securing and".

On the same page, line one of the fifth paragraph should read: "...special attention to an increase in productivity, reduction in..." adding "an increase in".

On page K 9, the second paragraph, from the second line, should read: "...Nam Bo and Central Highlands, and in the Bac Bo midlands and mountainous regions and the Central Highlands in order to..." rephrasing.

On the same page, the third paragraph should begin: "Along with crop planting, we should also..." rephrasing.

In the same paragraph, line six should read: "...ever increase the sale of such products..." changing "delivery" to "sale".

The last paragraph on page K 9 should read: "Forestry: Forestry plans should be formulated promptly in the direction of combining forestry with agriculture and industry, generally using resources and building socialism in the mountainous provinces and districts." This adds a word, rephrases and supplies additional words.

The first paragraph on page K 11 should begin: "Maritime products: We should reorganize..." adding "maritime products:", and deleting "With regard to maritime products".

On the same page, line eight of the second paragraph should read: "...relations between the state and the fishermen; and exploit..." supplying variant word.

Part II

BK210700 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Mar 82, pp 2-6

[Pham Van Dong report to Fifth VCP Congress on 27 March, Part II, "Main Orientations, Tasks and Targets in the Economic and Social Fields for the (1981-85) 5-Year Period and for the 1980's"]

[Text] 2. Consumer Goods Production

It is extremely important to step up consumer goods production to meet society's material and cultural needs. We must create many more jobs, increase sources of goods for local consumption and export, stimulate agricultural production, expand division of labor, increase social products and national income as contributions to the accumulation for our economy. This very pressing task can help stabilize the people's livelihood and can greatly contribute to achieving a money-goods balance and stabilizing markets and prices.

There must be policies and uniform measures to develop all available production potentials and the capabilities of light industries, foodstuffs industry and even the centrally run and local industries. We must strive to develop various branches and trades, small industries and artisan industry in cities and countryside; properly employ individual artisans; achieve cooperation among state-operated enterprises, cooperatives and individual workers to step up goods production and fully use production facilities of national defense enterprises to produce consumer goods. In particular, we must exploit the strengths of Hanoi, Haiphong, Da Nang and Ho Chi Minh City in consumer goods production; quickly promulgate policies on investment, credit, supply of raw materials and discarded materials, product consumption and prices; increase technical equipment; insure material supplies; create more sources of local raw materials; expand trade businesses, exports and imports, and cooperation with other countries in production; achieve rational labor division and cooperation in production in every branch and locality and in the entire country; use economic levers to stimulate the intensification of consumer goods production, especially the broad development of small industries and artisan industry ranging from traditional occupations to new trades and occupations; properly exploit the available spinning and textile factories; complete the construction of new spinning factories in order to produce from 380 to 400 million meters of cloth in 1985; and increase the export of farm produce in order to import more cotton thread, spare parts, chemicals and dyestuffs for the textile sector.

We should increase production of sugar and honey of various kinds from 350,000 to 400,000 tons in 1985, make full use of the capacity of available sugar refineries, develop manual sugar mills, continue construction of the La Nga and Lam Son sugar refineries, and manufacture equipment for the construction of small and medium sugar refineries in various localities.

We should supply sufficient raw materials and fully develop the available capacity to produce more than 1 billion packs of cigarettes in 1985, reserve the greater part of cigarettes for export and improve the processing technique in order to increase the amount of export tobacco leaves.

We should supply sufficient raw materials for paper mills, encourage the production of hand-made paper in various localities in order to produce from 90,000 to 100,000 tons of paper of various types in 1985 and increase the production of cement bags.

We should intensify and expand salt production, especially in North Vietnam, to insure sufficient household and industrial salt.

We should increase the production of bicycles, especially accessories, tires and inner tubes; satisfy the people's need for soap, detergent powder and medication; develop and expand the production of goods and improve the quality of wooden works, pottery works, earthenware, chinaware, glassware, items made of rattan, bamboo, jute and rush, household utensils, school implements, medical and cultural equipment, and labor protective tools.

We must concentrate efforts to quantitatively and qualitatively improve export goods and produce goods manufactured with skill, especially chinaware, tailoring material, embroidery, knitwear, tapestry, fine arts articles, metallic objects and consumer goods.

3. Heavy Industry

We must reorganize, improve and upgrade available production establishments and create additional sources of energy and raw materials to make full use of these establishments' capacity. We must practically develop the very important effect of heavy industry on agriculture and consumer- and export-goods production sectors and continue to build a number of major establishments to meet the immediate needs and prepare for subsequent years. Meanwhile, we must strive to step up basic survey work, establish economic and technical projects and designs, carry out planning work and train technical and management cadres and workers. We must gradually strengthen the economy's infrastructure make active preparations for a more vigorous and broader development of heavy industry in subsequent plans.

We should always remember that the central task for the transitional period is to carry out socialist industrialization and that the material-technical base of socialism is large-scale mechanized industry. The decisive factor for achieving high labor productivity is the new technical equipment, not only for agriculture but for other sectors of our national economy.

We should consider agriculture the first front and must step up consumer goods production to meet present urgent needs of everyday life. To create accumulation in our economy is to contribute to achieving socialist industrialization in one step and to strengthen the foundations for the present and future development of various heavy industries.

Electricity: we must formulate a general project for developing power production countrywide for a 15- to 20-year period and map out specific plans for implementing that project in the direction of coordinating the production of hydroelectric power and thermoelectric power and accelerating the production of thermoelectric power with large-, medium- and small-scale projects for the 1981-85 period. We must ensure a balance between development of power production and the power transmission network and projects supporting the electricity sector and between the power-generating source and power-consuming installations in order to best tap the energy potential. We must strive to produce from 5.5 to 6 billion kWh in 1985, fully develop the production capacity of the existing hydroelectric and thermoelectric powerplants, rationally use the power produced by diesel-operated generators, and drastically reduce electricity and waste and loss, self-consuming power and fuel used in production. We must urgently build the Pha Lai thermoelectric plant the synchronized projects, put the first group of generators into power production in early 1983, complete the installation of three groups of generators in 1985, and ensure the proper construction rate of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric powerplant at an early date. We must seek by all means to provide more power to the southern provinces, make urgent preparations for an early construction of the Tri An hydroelectric powerplant, and build medium- and small-scale hydroelectric projects in central Vietnam, the Central Highlands, and Northern mountain provinces. We must fully use the available gas for power education, step up studies and the tapping of other power sources, and strictly economize on electric power in production and the people's lives. Priority in power distribution must be accorded to the main production targets and key installations.

Coal: We must strive to increase the 1985 coal production to 8 to 9 million tons, and, in addition, produce approximately 5 million tons as overlap production for the 1986-90 plan. We must rapidly increase the production of coal and enhance its quality at the Ha Tu Deo Nai, Vang Danh, and Mao Khe coal mines and at subsidiary coal mines. We must continue construction and expansion at the Cao Son Na Duong, Nui Beo Nui Hong and Nong Son coal mines; complete construction work at the Mong Duong, Khe Cham, Ha Lam Dang and Throng Nhat Coal mines; complete the renovation work at the Phan Me bituminous coal mines; accelerate construction work at the Lang Cam Bituminous coal mine; and maximally exploit coal at the anthracite, bituminous and peat mines in various localities.

We must improve organizational and managerial work in the coal sector, step up geological work, increase efficiency in the use of vehicles and machines, accelerate equipment repairs and supplies of spare parts, synchronize exploitation, transportation and cargo-handling work, and expand transportation by conveyor belts [bawngf bawng] and other means.

We must improve working conditions and the people's livelihood and adopt policies to promote labor enthusiasm and enhance coal miners' productivity. We must effectively manage transportation and distribution work, raise the effectiveness of coal consumption, strictly apply the coal-saving policy, gather coal pieces of all types scattered in coal-mining areas, recover and put to best use the cinder gathered at the powerplants and satisfactorily resolve the problem of using processed coal as a replacement for kerosene in cooking.

Oil and gas: Oil and gas is an economic and technical sector which is having an increasingly important impact on the overall development of our national economy. For the immediate future, we must concentrate our efforts on satisfactorily carrying out our cooperation with the Soviet Union in order to accelerate oil and gas surveys and then proceed to oil and gas exploitation in southern Vietnam's continental shelf. We must strive to produce crude oil during the current 5-year plan. We must establish logistics installations and oil and gas services in Vung Tau and push ahead the gas survey in the Bac Bo Delta.

Machinery: We must plan and rearrange the operations of the machine industry in the direction of specialization and cooperativeness countrywide. We must pay attention to making in-depth investments, raising the capacity of existing facilities and building new projects. We must strive to raise the quality of products, reduce waste in the use of material supplies and energy and, through combined business transactions, import, export and secure more raw materials for machine industry production in order to fully use production capacity.

During the 1981-85 period, we must mainly ensure adequate repairs for equipment and machines and sufficient production of spare parts for various sectors, especially for agriculture, the industry for production of consumer goods, and the coal, electricity, communications, transportation, and construction materials sectors. We must produce sufficient ordinary tools, improved tools, and medium- and small-sized equipment and machines for agriculture, barges, railroad cars, mining equipment, electric motors, equipment for small hydroelectric projects, and equipment for the production of sugar, paper, and the processing of secondary crop products. We must raise the quality of products in order to increase the export of a number of engineering products such as bicycles, machine tools, electric fans, tool kits and so forth.

We must attach importance to developing the electronic industry in accordance with our country's situation and progress. We must fully tap our existing assembly and production capacity and build additional assembly and chain production installations in order to better meet our economic requirements in electronic equipment. We must raise the quality and production of assembled electronic products for export. We must complete construction of the Go Dam diesel engine factory for production of diesel engines, the Ha Long and Pha Rung shipbuilding and repairs works, and the Gia Law railroad factory. We must enlarge the Cam Pha machine industry factory and the Dong Anh electric equipment repair works and begin construction of the automobile spare parts factory with an annual production capacity of 6,000 tons and so forth. We must make intensive preparations for building a number of heavy industry projects for the next plan.

Metallurgy: We must mobilize the total steel refining and lamination capacity available in Thai Nguyen and the south, fill the need for bituminous coal and electrodes and gather scrap iron to increase production of laminated steel twofold in 1985 compared with 1981. We will expand the experimental application of the direct recycling method [phuwong phaps hoanf nguyen trucj tieeps] in metallurgy, study alloyed steel production, actively continue preparations for building large-scale steel-refining projects in subsequent plans, build and perfect the Tinh Tuc and Son Duong tin mines, begin construction of the Quy Hop joint tin enterprise, complete construction of lead and zinc production plants and expand chromite ore exploitation. Along with building plants, we should organize production of tin, lead, zinc and chromite by semi-mechanized and manual methods. We must cooperate with the Soviet Union and other CEMA member countries in studying bauxite exploitation. We must develop the exploitation of precious metals and stones.

Fertilizers and chemicals: We should step up production of nitrogenous and phosphate fertilizers and insecticides to serve agriculture, exploit and use local raw materials, organize medium- and small-scale production of essential chemicals which must replace imported chemicals in time, restore and expand the Lao Cai apatite mine, make preparations for building an apatite enrichment factory, expand the Lam Thao superphosphate factory, exploit and import more pyritic ore, develop the production of roasted phosphate fertilizer in order to increase the production of phosphate fertilizers of various types from 350,000 to 400,000 tons in 1985, exploit the potential of the Ha Bac nitrogenous fertilizer plant, prepare to build a new nitrogenous fertilizer plant in the subsequent plan and increase production of tires and tubes for autos and bicycles, technical rubber products, insecticides, paint, acetylene, baking soda sulfates and light powder. [bootj nhej].

Building materials: We should complete construction of the Bim Son, Hoang Thach and Ha Tien cement factories; consolidate the Haiphong cement factory; reorganize the minor cement production installations; provide sufficient electricity, coal, gypsum, paper bags and fuel for factories; boost cement production in 1985 at least up to 2 million tons; concentrate on producing bricks, tiles, iron sheets, and ceramic and porcelain materials and heat-resistant materials; expand production of commonly used materials with local raw materials, especially unbaked materials, and step up production of export goods and materials.

Geological survey: We will selectively push forward geological survey work; pay special attention to geological work which directly serves the intensified exploitation of various resources right in the 1981-85 5-Year Plan period; and, at the same time, continue the survey of various resources in the country; pay attention to protecting for new mines of high-value minerals such as tin, wolfram and molybdenite; make intensive efforts to discover and exploit bituminous coal, pyrites and manganese; and survey small peat and phosphate mines, building materials and undercurrent water in the service to local industries.

4. Communications and Transportation, Postal Communications

We must urgently readjust and reorganize the forces in these sectors and increase their managerial capacity, productivity and efficiency along with providing more material means to overcome, in one step, weaknesses and the serious imbalance between communications and transportation and the requirements for economic development and consolidation of national defense. Domestic freight will increase on the average from 10 to 12 percent annually, while there will be a 3-fold increase in export freight and freight transported between the north and south. We must work out a plan for rationally developing a communications and transportation network throughout the country; give priority to developing sea and river transport services; consolidate and develop railroad transport capacity; reorganize auto transport services in accordance with the capacity of gasoline, oil, spare parts, tires and tubes; continue building the civil aviation sector; widely develop rudimentary transport means; develop communications and transportation in rural areas, and especially in mountainous areas, while developing agriculture and forestry and consolidating national defense.

We must concentrate on building a network of sea and river ports and dredging river beds; complete the improvement of the Haiphong harbor area; build Cua Lo harbor; reinforce the harbors in central and southern Vietnam; consolidate and increase the capacity of the available railroad network, especially the north-south railway; build a number of railways leading to industrial centers; develop a number of main highways and land communications centers; promptly repair and increase transport means, especially barges, river boats, sea-going vessels, locomotives and coaches; intensify unloading work; shorten the turnaround time for vehicles; increase speed; insure safety; rapidly unload goods at harbors, railroad stations, piers and railway terminals; concentrate efforts on unloading the import cargo; insure export goods loading and north-south transport service; give priority to coal and grain transport and to transport service for agriculture, construction sites, major enterprises, border areas and Laos and Kampuchea, the two fraternal countries, and assign adequate duties and powers to various sectors and between the central level and localities.

Regarding economic planning, we must insure rational transport service and carefully calculate transport capabilities. We must consolidate, improve and exploit the potentials of available communication networks, build more material-technical bases, improve and increase the capacity of the postal communications sector and closely coordinate the national communications network with the communications network for special use of various sectors in order to properly serve economy and national defense.

5. Capital Construction

Our material and capital potential is limited when priority must be given to meeting the urgent needs of life and export. We must therefore rationally employ investment for capital construction and correctly and effectively use the invested capital. To this end, we must concentrate our capital on key projects and sectors and on the most important products. We must avoid the situation of dispersion and equal distribution in construction; make uniform investments with a view toward developing, first of all, the available production capabilities; pay great attention to making investment in depth and correctly coordinating intensive with extensive investment; actively carry out the precept: The state and the people work together, the central level and localities work together. We must consolidate and improve professional knowledge of the construction and assembly forces; rationally organize specialized construction forces and rearrange capital construction projects in order to reorganize the labor force and increase effectiveness and quality in construction.

The total capital invested by the state in capital construction for 5 years, 1981-85, is estimated at approximately 16 to 18 billion dong according to the old monetary value. In addition, all sectors and localities must mobilize their own capital and the capital of cooperatives and the people to improve and expand the production establishments and social welfare, cultural, educational and public health facilities. We must reexamine every project, discard unnecessary projects such as administrative facilities and conference halls, change a number of designs and materials, make full use of existing establishments for installing equipment and build new projects only when necessary. We must strictly practice economy to reduce capital for construction and assembly by 10 to 15 percent. We must accelerate construction of key projects of the agricultural, coal, electricity, oil and gas, machinery, paper, spinning, sugar, communications, transportation and export sectors. We must actively prepare to build major projects for the metallurgic, mechanical, chemical and building materials branches in subsequent plans; step up the improvement of the system of managing capital construction according to the method of general contract for construction and installation, ensure adherence to technical pattern and projects quality.

6. Labor and Population

We must urgently study and promulgate a labor code; resolve the employment problem for social laborers by distributing local manpower to the agricultural sector, developing trades and occupations, especially small industries and artisan industry in the countryside, cities and towns; exploiting forestry and fishery and developing services in the cities. Each province and district must have a plan for manpower arrangement and concentrate on solving the employment problem for demobilized servicemen and graduates, especially students in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Haiphong, Da Nang and other cities and towns. The Mekong Delta provinces should have plans and measures to step up intensive cultivation, increase crops, expand the cultivated acreage and develop trades and occupations in order to increase manpower utilization. We must organize the sending of 1 million people, including laborers and dependents, to build new economic zones in their own localities or in other areas and from the north to the south. The people may volunteer to develop the cultivated acreage of grain and industrial crops with state assistance or the state may make investments and send people to build major areas of specialized cultivation. We must properly solve problems of policy and organization to create a revolutionary mass movement to reclaim land and build new economic zones according to well-elaborated plans and correct technical projects which will bring successful results. The nonagricultural labor force and population is presently heavily engaged in industrial production is presently very large and must be partly transferred to agriculture and forestry. We must adopt policies and measures to encourage, motivate, organize and assist the people in the cities and towns, including those on the state staff.

We must develop trades, occupations, small industries, artisan industry, services and agricultural production; transfer more technical cadres and economic management cadres to districts and agricultural cooperatives; simplify the administrative apparatus; resolutely reduce the state staff; change the labor structure; qualitatively improve state machinery; recruit only trained personnel; step up educational work; resolutely apply a number of administrative and economic measures and create favorable conditions for the people to carry out the birth control plan, to reduce the nationwide average annual birth rate from 2.4 to 1.7 percent in 1985.

7. Distribution and Circulation Front

It is necessary to establish a socialist new order on the distribution and circulation front soon in order to contribute to stabilizing life, step up production and improve the economic and social situation. The state must control goods and money, rationally distribute national revenues, adjust irrational and illegitimate revenues, strengthen market management and oppose illegal speculations and business transactions. To this end, it is necessary to carry out the following policies and major measures: To increase and consolidate state finance; urgently adopt a national financial policy which is practical and suited to the present situation; strongly mobilize all sources of capital for the state, including goods in nature and finance; yield all interests and taxes to the state; and ensure adequate collection of agricultural, commercial and industrial taxes. All sectors and units must understand that financial mobilization is extremely important for the state.

We must first expand international cooperation with socialist countries, strive to properly exploit and rationally use all foreign capital resources to supplement our domestic capital resources; closely manage and effectively use all capital resources; strictly practice thrift in all spheres; observe the watchword: Turn out much more and better wealth with the same or a smaller amount of capital resources; markedly cut administrative expenditures and correctly implement the state's general regulations on expenditures.

Distribution of materials, manpower and capital in the production sector must be highly efficient while distribution of consumer goods must be based on the amount and quality of work performed. Any budget deficit, especially deficits related to consumption, must be minimized. Improvement and expansion of banking credit operations must be linked to expansion of noncash payment in the economy.

We must ameliorate the distribution of capital invested in capital construction through banks; step up capital mobilization and management as well as savings mobilization; strengthen monetary management; make money rapidly circulate through banks; apply positive measures to gradually reduce cash overexpenditures on the basis of balanced budgets and balanced credits; ensure economic effectiveness of borrowed capital and provide borrowed capital and ready money for rational, essential needs in production and life. State control and inventory regarding production and social product distribution must be intensified through financial, credit and payment operations.

Livelihood is a very important problem. Our primary concern is to provide jobs for all laborers in society and to insure full labor output. This is the basis for increasing income, improving living conditions and enabling each person to earn an income commensurate with his or her work.

We must properly organize distribution of goods sold at stable prices, including staple goods and necessities for food, clothing, housing, travel, learning and medical treatment. Supply of grain and foodstuffs to major cities and industrial centers must be improved. An adequate amount of industrial goods must be reserved for rural and border areas and the high region.

Efforts must be made to improve the livelihood of workers, civil servants, scientific and technical cadres, teachers and medical cadres. The real value of wages must be maintained. The supply of fixed amounts of goods must be insured. The scope of piecework and contractual wages must be widened according to set progressive norms. We must continue to improve wages and urgently study plans and create conditions for improving the wage system.

Prices are a very complex problem. The party and state policy regarding readjustment of purchase prices, bulk sale prices, retail prices and service charges is essential and correct. As far as implementation of this policy is concerned, shortcomings exist and errors have been made in setting some prices; announcements and application of new price scales have not been prepared in advance; there has been no coordination of financial, pricing and trading plans and some sectors and localities have arbitrarily implemented the pricing policy. At present, it is urgently required to continue implementing the central level's policy regarding price readjustment, to overcome past shortcomings and errors and to immediately readjust irrational prices of some goods which affect production and the people's livelihood. We must strive to gradually stabilize prices by developing production and overcoming imbalances regarding production, finance, money and foreign currencies. Special attention must be paid to management of cost prices and circulation costs. Lowering cost prices and circulation costs will greatly help create a basis for setting rational prices, stabilizing prices and increasing socialist accumulation while positively contributing to achieving a balance in state finances. We must step up the study and preparation of conditions for reforming the pricing system as well as the wage system by taking proper steps to readjust prices. Prices must always be closely linked to financial, monetary and commercial plans and market management. The main point is to strengthen price management according to plan. We must uphold state discipline regarding prices, put an end to the situation that permits arbitrary price hikes and the application of free market prices, urgently promulgate regulations on price management and achieve strict unified price management.

Trade must help concentrate in the state's hands the sources of materials and goods, including agricultural, forestry and marine products and industrial, domestic and import goods. We must closely manage and equitably distribute goods to meet the interests of the state, collectives and laborers. State-operated trade and marketing cooperatives must be consolidated so they can assume their guiding role in the market. State-owned production establishments and installations having economic relations with the state must earnestly carry out their obligation of delivering products to the state. The contingent of trade cadres must vigorously advance to learn the trade business and vividly apply socialist trade methods in order to control the market. Goods must be distributed to the right customers. We must resolutely oppose corruption, waste and negative practices in trade; improve material supply while consistently improving management and planning; achieve uniform and prompt supply of materials for production; give priority to implementing important tasks; insure effective use of materials; encourage material economization; consolidate and expand the socialist trade field; control wholesale and retail trade; basically control the social market; restrict and strictly control unorganized markets; strictly eradicate hoarding, smuggling and theft of state materials and goods; and properly organize and carry out the tasks of customs and tax offices in order to fight smuggling of goods across the border.

Regarding market management, it is necessary to properly coordinate economic, administrative and educational measures and all sectors and echelons, especially those sectors directly connected with market management such as the trading, financial, public security and customs sectors, under the guidance of party committee echelons and administrative echelons. This is one aspect of the fierce revolutionary struggle in the economic, political and social spheres -- a struggle that determines who wins over whom, a struggle in which we must come out victorious and must by one way or another establish socialist order in the field of distribution and circulation and in our economic and social life.

8. Economic Relations With Other Countries, Exports and Imports

Our tropical country is endowed with abundant natural resources, manpower and capabilities and has very favorable conditions for developing economic relations with other countries. We must, first of all, expand the overall cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union and the CEMA-member nations in depth as well as in scope. We must try our best to obtain maximum valuable aid from the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries and must effectively utilize this aid. Meanwhile, we must satisfactorily implement our obligations on the principle of reciprocity and not in an arbitrary and subservient manner.

In this spirit and in accordance with actual conditions and capabilities, our country should actively participate in the process of international labor distribution, specialization and international cooperation within the framework of CEMA in the appropriate spheres.

The alliance of the three Indochinese countries is a special one of comrades and friends assisting each other in the effort of protecting and building socialism in each country.

We must develop, together with Laos and Kampuchea, a program and plan to expand economic cooperation and mutual assistance in many fields and must properly develop all potentials and create new supplementary ones for each country.

We must expand our political, economic and cultural relations with the nonaligned countries; develop Vietnam's position and impact on the Nonaligned Movement and in the struggle for a new world economic order; strive to establish relations with other countries; develop in many ways exchange services and cooperation activities; and foil all enemy economic sabotage maneuvers.

Export is a very strategically important task and a great obligation for every sector and echelon. We must endeavor to step up exports in order to ensure the importation of necessary equipment and materials for the normal operation of our national economy and for our socialist industrialization and to gradually achieve an import-export balance and a proper international balance of payments.

Along with boosting production and thriftily using consumer goods with a view to increasing our supply of export goods, we must further expand services, tourism and other businesses to increase our sources of foreign currency.

We must strive to double our exports in terms of value in the 5 years of 1981-85 compared with the 5 years of 1976-1980. Priority must be given to investment to increase our export capacity. We must struggle to build a main supply of export goods which will be economically effective and ensure a stable position on the world market. We must also pay attention to exporting agricultural, forest and marine products, minerals, machinery, consumer goods and so forth.

The various sectors and regions are dutybound to make the largest possible contribution to the national export plan, striving to increase exports so as to achieve a balance with their respective import requirements and help increase our state's exports in terms of value.

We must adopt policies that encourage the sectors and regions to step up production of export goods and participate in the export business on the basis of maintaining the principle of unified management of foreign trade and currency by the state. We must promptly perfect foreign trade organizations, resolve irregularities in managerial structure, planning and policies that impede export activities. We must be extremely strict in regard to imports. We must fully utilize the existing equipment in our country -- machine tools, trucks, tractors -- and must resolutely readjust surpluses and shortages. We must import only the most essential equipment and supplies that cannot be produced locally, and must use imported goods thriftily and efficiently while consistently considering our ability to pay for them. We must expand tourism, making it gradually become an important economic sector worthy of our country's potential in this field.

9. Scientific and Technical Tasks

The Political Bureau's resolution on scientific and technical policy sets forth the main targets, tasks and orientations in scientific and technical development aimed at achieving immediate and long-term economic and social objectives. This resolution manifests the party's line on the scientific and technical revolution. The various echelons and sectors should thoroughly grasp and organize well the implementation of this resolution. The current urgent requirement is to efficiently implement key scientific and technical projects, paying particular attention to promptly applying scientific and technical progress in production and day-to-day life. Science and technology must be one of the primary factors in raising output, quality, conservation, efficiency and in pushing forward expanded reproduction. First of all, science and technology must support in the best manner the transformation of agriculture into large-scale socialist production within a rational agroindustrial structure. We must widely apply the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution, paying special attention to those in biology, first of all in regard to seeds, aimed at promoting agriculture, forestry, fishery and the processing industry. At the same time, we must make science and technology support important industrial sectors such as the power, coal, oil and gas, engineering, metallurgical, chemical, communications and transportation sectors.

For the immediate future, we must actively study the main economic and technical projects and help in formulating the 5-year plan for 1981-85 aimed at resolving difficulties in energy, raw materials and spare parts. We must push forward scientific studies on organization and management and must selectively promote basic survey and forecasting activities in order to prepare a scientific base for analyzing and assessing resources, zoning, programming and formulating economic and social strategies.

We must closely combine natural sciences, applied sciences and social sciences, and develop the creative strength of the scientific and technical sectors by taking into account the superiority of socialism and our nation's fine traditions. We must step up the working people's movement of developing innovations, improving techniques and rationalizing production. We must develop to a high degree the positive spirit of and at the same time expand international cooperation in science and technology with other countries in the world, first of all with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries. We must pay special attention to cooperation with fraternal Laos and Kampuchea.

We must develop and effectively exploit our existing and future scientific and technical potentials, set up and consolidate the system of research organizations and develop the system of education and training. We must strengthen the system of scientific and technical management agencies. We must make appropriate investments in and satisfactorily ensure the material-technical base for scientific and technical activities. We must adopt policies to foster, use and create working conditions aimed at developing the capabilities of the contingent of scientific and technical cadres. We must formulate well the regulations governing distribution of labor and cooperation in studying, developing and applying scientific and technical progress and raise the effectiveness of scientific and technical activities in economic and social life. We must give utmost importance to economic, scientific and technical information activities.

We must strive to gradually build an advanced science and technology for the SRV with a structure compatible with the requirements of economic, cultural and social development and capable of resolving immediate requirements and long-term objectives of production, day-to-day life and national defense. We must anticipate and open up new directions for development to the economy and society and pay attention to developing scientific and technical sectors in coordination with our advantages in terms of natural resources, tropical conditions and population.

10. Educational, Training, Cultural, Medical and Social Tasks:

We must carry out educational reforms intensively and steadily and in accordance with our economic capabilities. We must also pay attention to stepping up educational activities in the mountain region and the Cuu Long River Delta so as to gradually raise the level of these activities to the same level as in the other regions. We must consolidate and develop the education of young children and gradually spread basic general education, using various methods to provide education. We must have proper policies for building up and strengthening the teachers body and improving the educational management tasks. We must pay great attention to enhancing the overall quality of education and further linking education with scientific and technical studies and with production and the people's livelihood. We must accelerate the general technical education and job orientation education for general school students and pay attention to educating students in political, ideological and ethical matters. We must satisfactorily organize the schools' participation in productive labor; strive to develop the complementary education movement; firmly grasp the motto "The state and the people work together" in promoting education; and achieve a close coordination of activities among the school, the family and society in order to successfully carry out the educational reforms.

We must continue to train a balanced and homogenous contingent of skilled workers, scientific and technical cadres and economic management cadres to meet the revolutionary requirements for the present and future stages. We must rearrange the system of colleges, higher schools, and vocational middle schools; do well in coordinating training work and productive labor; determine a rational training scale; expand on-the-job training; and train cadres for the collective economic sector. We must continue to train graduated technical cadres of all echelons and, especially, train cadres from among college graduates and graduates from advanced studies schools. We must adopt proper measures for training workers and cadres of ethnic minorities and make a census of and reassign the existing body of technical cadres in order to use them more rationally and efficiently. We must rearrange the vocational schools and classes of the ministries, localities and installations; improve student enrollment work; enhance the quality and result of training; determine a workers training scope in line with the requirements for production development; and pay great attention to training highly skilled technical workers. We must also strive to develop and enhance the quality of cultural, information, physical education and sports activities. Besides state investments, we must motivate the people, installations and mass organizations to make contributions and must use to the fullest the welfare funds of installations in order to promote the cultural, information, physical education and sports activities, especially the mass cultural movement and the physical training movement. We must pay attention to serving grassroots level units such as work sites, state farms, state forests and armed forces units, especially in border provinces and new economic zones.

We must intensively and continuously struggle to wipe out the enslaving, reactionary, backward and depraved cultures; resolutely eliminate outmoded customs, superstitions, and social evils; further care for the people's health; and build up Vietnamese medicine on the basis of combining modern and traditional medicine. We must satisfactorily perform sanitation, prophylactic treatment and environmental sanitation work; expand and raise the quality of public health and maternity work; care for the people's health through the use of state and public welfare funds; and motivate the people to make contributions.

We must tap the locally available pharmaceutical products to make common drugs and strive hard to overcome the lack of medicine. Every village and district must earmark land and work forces for the cultivation of medicinal plants. We must accelerate exports and cooperate with foreign countries in planting medicinal plants for them and endeavor to produce drugs for them in order to get chemical and pharmaceutical products and modern medicine in exchange.

We must make intensive preparations for producing antibiotics ourselves. We must improve our positions and policies and wholeheartedly care for and assist those families that performed meritorious services for the revolution, the brother and sister war invalids and the families of war dead. We must consolidate the war invalids care centers and rehabilitation centers in order to restore their labor capabilities and must expand the teaching of trades to them. We must satisfactorily organize the raising of orphans and assistance to the elderly, the weak and the infirm. The party and state should adequately care for the retirees and extend special love and respect to the elderly comrades.

The aforesaid major economic and social guidelines, tasks, and objectives are contained in the fifth party congress draft directive for guidance on the formulation of the 1981-85 5-year plan. On the basis of the congress directive, all echelons, sectors and installations must work together intensively in order to complete the economic and technical projects, pay out concrete policies and measures, determine objectives and satisfactorily formulate and carry out the 1981-85 5-year plan. According to the major guidelines, tasks and objectives mentioned in this report, it is estimated that during the 1981-85 5-year plan there will be an average annual increase in agricultural production of about 6 to 7 percent; industrial production -- 4 to 5 percent; and national income in production -- 4.5 to 5 percent. By 1985, the total increase in grain production will be 32 percent over 1980; pork -- 30 percent; fish -- 25 percent; sugar and honey of various types -- 111 percent; cloth and silk -- 119 percent; paper -- 87 percent; electricity -- 51 percent; coal -- 54 percent; cement -- 184 percent; chemical fertilizer -- 23 percent, and lumber -- 14 percent.

Thus, our economic and social situation is changing for the better, especially in stabilizing and further improving the people's livelihood. However, great economic imbalances still remain, though in lesser degrees. Proceeding from small-scale production after 30 years of fierce war, we must go through stages of arduous struggle; yet, we will gradually gear our national economic activities toward a trend of orderly socialist development and continue to advance in our surefire undertaking.

Part III

The following additions to the item headlines "Pham Van Dong Report to VCP Congress Continued" and subtitled "Part III," published in the 7 April DAILY REPORT on page K 15, were taken from Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese published on 30 March.

The item should begin:

[Text]

Third Part

Renovate Economic Management, Launch Mass Movements, Effect Revolutionary Changes

Comrade delegates, renovating..." adding additional headings.

On page K 17, the third line of the first paragraph should read: "...bases of planning,

improved planning methods and procedures, and the linking..." adding the phrase "improved planning methods and procedures,".

On the same page, the fifth paragraph, from the third line, should read: "...points: volume of production; products delivered to the state; profits turned over and taxes paid to the state; and the means..." rewording.

On page K 18, the fourth line of the fourth paragraph should read: "...improve the cadre task and work..." deleting "education".

On page K 19, the last line of the last paragraph should read: "...out the following urgent tasks effectively:", adding "urgent".

On page K 20, the fourth line of the last paragraph should read: "...our work performance, in the party, in the state..." adding "in the party".

On page K 21, the first paragraph, from the first line, should read: "...poor country with small-scale production directly to socialism without passing through the stage of capitalist development..." changing "little" to "small-scale" and changing "state" to "stage".

On the same page, the third paragraph, from the end of the third line, should read: "...profiteers, smugglers and a number of new exploiters..." changing "numerous" to "a number of".

On the same page, the last line of the fifth paragraph should read: "...best way to oppose is to build..." changing "use it" to "oppose".

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23 April, 1982

